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ABSTRACT

This is the second of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Volume II introduces the reading and writing of Chinese characters. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues, vocabulary lists, grammar analyses, and translation exercises. The emphasis of the course is on military science. (JB)

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CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

VOLUME II
LESSONS 16-27

ED184313

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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CHINESE-MANDARIN
BASIC COURSE

Volume II

Lessons 16-27

June 1964

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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LESSON 16

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	Syān:	Nǐ yàu mǎi jǐběn shū?	How many books do you want to buy?
	Sywé:	Wǒ yàu mǎi lyǎng-sānběn shū.	I want to buy two or three books.
	Syān:	Nǐ gēge yàu mǎi jǐjyàn chènshān?	How many shirts does your elder brother want to buy?
	Sywé:	Wǒ gēge yàu mǎi sān-sz̆jyàn chènshān.	My elder brother wants to buy three or four shirts.
	Syān:	Nǐ dìdi yàu mǎi jǐge gāngkwēi?	How many helmets does your younger brother want to buy?
	Sywé:	Wǒ dìdi yàu mǎi sz̀-wǔge gāngkwēi.	My younger brother wants to buy four or five helmets.
	Syān:	Nǐ jyějye yàu mǎi jǐjāng jwōdz?	How many tables does your elder sister want to buy?
	Sywé:	Tā yàu mǎi wǔ-lyòujāng jwōdz.	She wants to buy five or six tables.
	Syān:	Nǐ mèimei yàu mǎi jǐge yǐdz?	How many chairs does your younger sister want to buy?
	Sywé:	Tā yàu mǎi lyòu-chīge yǐdz.	She wants to buy six or seven chairs.
2.	Syān:	Nǐ fùchin yǒu jǐge shǒuchyāng?	How many pistols does your father have?
	Sywé:	Wǒ fùchin yǒu chī-báge shǒuchyāng.	My father has seven or eight pistols.
	Syān:	Nǐ mǔchin yǒu dwōshaujāng hwàr?	How many pictures does your mother have?

	Sywé:	Wǒ mǔchin yǒu bā-jyǒujāng hwàr.	My mother has eight or nine pictures.
3.	Syān:	Màishūde jèige rén yǒu jǐběn shū?	How many books does the man who sells books have?
	Sywé:	Màishūde nèige rén yǒu lyǎng-sānběn shū.	The man who sells books has two or three books.
	Syān:	Hējyǒude jèige rén yǒu jǐjāng bàu?	How many newspapers does the man who drinks (wine) have?
	Sywé:	Hējyǒude nèige rén yǒu sān-sz̀jāng bàu.	The man who drinks (wine) has three or four newspapers.
	Syān:	Chr̄fànde jèige rén yǒu jǐge lǐngdài?	How many neckties does the man who eats (food) have?
	Sywé:	Chr̄fànde nèige rén yǒu sz̀-wǔge lǐngdài.	The man who eats (food) has four or five neckties.
4.	Syān:	Nǐ yàu shémma shū?	What books do you want?
	Sywé:	Wǒ yàu nǐ mǎide nèi lyǎng-sānběn shū.	I want those two or three books you bought.
	Syān:	Nǐ yàu shémma lǐngdài?	What neckties do you want?
	Sywé:	Wǒ yàu sān-sz̀ge nèiwei syānsheng mǎide nèige lǐngdài.	I want three or four neckties (like the one) that the gentleman bought.
	Syān:	Nǐ yàu shémma chènshān?	What shirts do you want?
	Sywé:	Wǒ yàu sz̀-wǔge dzwòfànde nèige rén mǎide nèige chènshān.	I want four or five shirts (like the one) that the man who prepares food bought.
	Syān:	Nǐ yàu shémma jwōdz?	What tables do you want?

	Sywé:	Wǒ yàu wǔ-lyòuge hējyǒude nèiwei syáujye mǎide nèige jwōdz.	I want five or six tables (like the one) that the young lady who drinks (wine) bought.
5.	Syān:	Chànggērde nèige rén yàu shémma hwàr?	What pictures does the man who sings (songs) want?
	Sywé:	Chànggērde nèige rén yàu lyòu-chījāng wǒ mǎide nèige hwàr.	The man who sings (songs) wants six or seven pictures (like) the one I bought.
	Syān:	Syědz̀de nèige nán-háidz yàu shémma bǐ?	What pens does the boy who writes characters want?
	Sywé:	Syědz̀de nèige nán-háidz yàu chī-báge nǐ mǎide nèige bǐ.	The boy who writes characters wants seven or eight pens (like) the one that you bought.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Shéi mài fēijī, nǐ jr̄dau ma?	Do you know who sells airplanes?
Lǐ:	Wǒ bùjr̄dau. Nín chyù wèn Wáng Syānsheng. Tā jr̄dau.	I don't know. You go and ask Mr. Wáng. He knows.
Bái:	Wáng Syānsheng, nín jr̄dau shéi mài fēijī ma?	Mr. Wáng, do you know who sells airplanes?
Wáng:	Wǒ mài fēijī. Nín yàu mǎi syīnde ma?	I sell airplanes. Do you want to buy a new one?
Bái:	Nín jyòu yǒu syīnde ma?	Do you only have new ones?
Wáng:	Syīnde, jyòude, wǒ dōu yǒu.	I have both new ones and used ones.
Bái:	Nínde jyòu fēijī shr̀ něi gwóde?	In what country are your used airplanes made?
Wáng:	Yǒude shr̀ Jūnggwode, yǒude shr̀ Měigwode.	Some are made in China, and some are made in the United States.
Bái:	Rénrén dōu shwō nǐde fēijī hěn gwèi, dwèi búdwèi?	Everyone says that your airplanes are very expensive ; is that right?
Wáng:	Dwèi. Kěshr wǒde fēijī dōu hěn hǎu.	Right. But all of my airplanes are very good.
Bái:	Syīnde dwōshau chyán?	How much for the new ones?
Wáng:	Lyǎngwàn-wǔchyānkwài chyán yíge.	$25,000.00 each.
Bái:	Jyòude dwōshau chyán?	How much for the used ones?
Wáng:	Yíwàn-líng-wǔbǎikwài chyán yíge.	$10,500.00 each.

Bái:	Wǒ yàu mǎi shŕge fēijī.	I want to buy ten airplanes.
Wáng:	Dōu yàu syīnde ma?	All new ones?
Bái:	Yíbàn yàu syīnde, yíbàn yàu jyòude. Yígùng dwōshau chyán?	Half (of them) new, and half (of them) used. How much altogether?
Wáng:	Yígùng shŕchīwàn-chīchyān-wǔbǎikwài chyán.	Altogether $177,500.00
Bái:	Wǒ yígùng gěi nǐ shŕwànkwài chyán, hǎu bùhǎu?	I will give you $100,000.00 altogether, okay?
Wáng:	Nín gěi wǒde chyán búgòu, wǒ búmài.	The money you offer is not enough; I won't sell.

Vocabulary

1.	-bǎi	百	NU:	hundred
2.	bàn-,-bàn	半	NU:	half
	2.1 yíbàn	一半	NU:	one half
3.	-chyān	千	NU:	thousand
4.	dwèi	對	SV:	be right, correct
5.	gòu	夠	SV:	be sufficient
6.	gwó	國	N:	country, nation
7.	jr̄dau	知道	V:	know, know of or about
8.	jyòu	就	A:	only, just
9.	líng	零	NU:	zero
10.	rénrén	人人	N:	everyone (subject only)
11.	-wàn	萬	NU:	ten-thousand
12.	wèn	問	V:	ask, inquire of or about
13.	yígùng	一共	MA:	altogether, in all
14.	yǒude	有的	N:	some, some of, certain (used only in subject)

III. Grammar Analysis

1. NUMBERS ABOVE 100: In fractional numbers above 100, the last measure of a series is often dropped:

yìbǎi-yī(shŕ)	110
lyǎngchyān-wǔ(bǎi)	2,500
lyòuwàn-bā(chyān)	68,000

2. LÍNG: Where one or more zeros stand between numbers, the word *ling* is inserted:

yìbǎi-líng-wǔ	105
yìchyān-líng-wǔ	1,005
yìchyān-líng-wǔshŕ	1,050
yíwàn-líng-wǔshŕ	10,050

3. TELEPHONE NUMBERS: In giving numbers "telephone-style", cardinal numbers without measures are used, and *ling* is repeated for each zero:

bā-líng-líng-lyòu-líng	8-0060
chī-líng-jyǒu-líng-líng	7-0900

4. TWO OR THREE: For indefinite expressions like "two or three," use the pattern "two-three:"

yì-lyǎngge rén	one or two persons
lyǎng-sānběn shū	two or three books
sz̀-wǔkwài chyán	four or five dollars
yì-lyǎngchyánge rén	one or two thousand people

5. THE *WÀN* AND *WÀNWÀN* GROUPS: The next units above the *chyān* (1,000) group are not millions and billions as in English, but *wàn* (10,000) and *wànwàn* (100,000,000). This makes the transfer of larger sums into Chinese quite difficult for the Westerner. One way to make this transfer is to point off these higher sums into groups of four digits, rather than the familiar three:

100,000	would be	10,0000 (shŕwàn)
1,000,000	would be	100,0000 (yìbǎiwàn)
10,000,000	would be	1000,0000 (yìchyānwàn)
100,000,000	would be	1,0000,0000 (yíwànwàn)
140,000,000	would be	1,4000,0000 (yíwànwàn-sz̀chyānwàn)
450,000,000	would be	4,5000,0000 (sz̀wànwàn-wǔchyānwàn)

ÈR AND LYǍNG: Either èr or lyǎng may be used in the following higher numbers:

èrbǎi or lyǎngbǎi	200
èrchyān or lyǎngchyān	2,000
èrchyān-èrbǎi or lyǎngchyān-èrbǎi	2,200
èrchyān-lyǎngbǎi or lyǎngchyān-lyǎngbǎi	2,200
èrwàn or lyǎngwàn	20,000

When two of things or persons is indicated, lyǎng with an appropriate measure is used:

lyǎngge rén	Never	èrge rén (two persons)
lyǎngběn shū	Never	èrběn shū (two books)
lyǎngjāng hwàr	Never	èrjāng hwàr (two pictures)

Lyǎng never stands at the end of a numerical expression:

sānshrèr	Never	sānshrlyǎng	(32)
sānbǎi-líng-èr	Never	sānbǎi-líng-lyǎng	(302)

7. A PIECE: Expressions such as "5¢ a piece,""$1.00 a volume," etc., are said in Chinese as follows:

wǔfēn chyán yīge

yīkwài chyán yìběn

The stress usually comes on the last measure, as in English.

EXERCISE

1) Read the following numbers in Chinese:

115	yìbǎi-yīshŕwǔ
198	
216	
304	
237	
580	
1,078	
2,708	
6,900	
50,682	
44,005	

2) Read the following telephone numbers in Chinese:

5-1511	wǔ-yī-wǔ-yī-yī
2-4689	
3-0047	
5-0105	
4-2020	
2-2749	

3) Translate the following expressions into Chinese:

three or four thousand boys
one or two hundred girls
fifty or sixty thousand people
seventy or eighty thousand soldiers
thirty or forty thousand officers

4) Read the following numbers in Chinese:

200,000
500,000

2,000,000
2,500,000
32,000,000
478,000,000
500,000,000

Translate the following:

1) Those three or five books you bought are very expensive.

2) Those five or six shirts the boy bought are very small.

3) The girl who reads newspapers wants those five or six matches.

4) The gentleman who prepares food wants those six or seven helmets.

5) The lady who smokes wants seven or eight pairs of shoes like the ones that you bought.

IV. Recombination Dialogues

1.	Syān:	Jèi lyǎngbǎijāng jř shr̀ shéide?	Whose two hundred sheets of paper are these?
	Sywé:	Nèi lyǎngbǎijāng jř shr̀ nèige màibàude.	Those two hundred sheets of paper belong to the man who sells newspapers.
	Syān:	Nǐ nèi sānchyānjāng jř dzài nǎr?	Where are those 3000 sheets of paper of yours?
	Sywé:	Wǒ nèi sānchyānjāng jř dzài jwōdz shàngtou.	Those 3000 sheets of paper of mine are on the table.
	Syān:	Jwōdz syàtou yǒu shémma?	What is under the table?
	Sywé:	Jwōdz syàtou yǒu wǔwànkwài chyán.	There is $50,000 under the table.
	Syān:	Jwōdz syàtoude chyán shr̀ shéide?	To whom does the money under the table belong?
	Sywé:	Jwōdz syàtoude chyán shr̀ Jàu Jūngwèide.	The money under the table belongs to First Lieutenant Jàu.
2.	Syān:	Lǐ Shàngshr̀de chyán dzài nǎr?	Where is SFC Lǐ's money?
	Sywé:	Lǐ Shàngshr̀de chyán dzài wūdz wàitou.	SFC Lǐ's money is outside the house.
	Syān:	Lǐ Shàngshr̀ yǒu dwōshau chyán?	How much money does SFC Lǐ have?
	Sywé:	Lǐ Shàngshr̀ yǒu shŕwàn-ling-sānchyān-ling-wǔshrkwài chyán.	SFC Lǐ has $103,050.00.
	Syān:	Rénrén dōu jr̄dau tā yǒu hěn dwō chyán ma?	Does everyone know that he has a lot of money?
	Sywé:	Yǒude rén jr̄dau, yǒude rén bùjr̄dau.	Some people know; and some don't.

	Syān:	Tā tàitai yě yǒu hěn dwō chyán ma?	Does his wife also have a lot of money?
	Sywé:	Tā tàitài yě yǒu hěn dwō chyán.	His wife also has a lot of money.
	Syān:	Tāmen yígùng yǒu dwōshau chyán?	How much money do they have altogether?
	Sywé:	Wǒ bùjr̄dau.	I don't know.
	Syān:	Nǐ chyù wèn Lǐ Shàngshr̀, hǎu bùhǎu?	Go and ask SFC Lǐ . How about it?
	Sywé:	Wǒ búchyu wèn, nǐ chyù wèn.	I won't go and ask (him); you go.
	Syān:	Wǒ yě búchyù.	I won't go either.
	Sywé:	Nǐ jr̄dau Lǐ Shàngshr̀ shr̀ něi gwó rén ma?	Do you know the nationality of SFC Lǐ ?
	Sywé:	Tā shr̀ Fàgwo rén.	He is French.
3.	Syān:	Nǐ yǒu shémma?	What do you have?
	Sywé:	Wǒ yǒu yíge syīn chìchē.	I have a new car.
	Syān:	Nǐ yàu buyau mài nǐde syīn chìchē?	Will you sell your new car?
	Sywé:	Wǒ yàu mài.	I want to sell it.
	Syān:	Dwōshau chyán?	How much?
	Sywé:	Lyǎngchyān-sz̀bǎi-wǔchrkwài chyán.	$2,450.00
	Syān:	Wǒ gěi nǐ lyǎngchyān-wǔbǎi-kwài chyán, nǐ gěi wǒ wǔshrwǔ-kwài chyán, dwèi budwèi?	I will give you $2,500.00 and you give me (back) $55.00. Is that right?
	Sywé:	Búdwèi. Wǒ jyòu gěi nǐ wǔshrkwài chyán.	Not right. I will only give you $50.00.

V. READING

* Characters within parentheses
are simplified characters

A. Characters (Nos. 1-15)

1.	一	yī	NU:	one, a	一月	- January
					一個月	- one month
					一 nyán	- one year
					一 kwàr	- together
					一 gùng	- all together, in all
2.	二	èr	NU:	two	二月	- February
					Lǐbai 二	- Tuesday
					十二個月	- twelve months
					二十個人	- twenty persons
3.	三	sān	NU:	three	三月	- March
					三個月	- three months
					Lǐbài 三	- Wednesday
4.	四	sż	NU:	four	四個 gāngkwēi	- four helmets
					七月 四 hau	- July 4th
5.	五	wǔ	NU:	five	五 kwài chyán	- five dollars
					五六個人	- five or six persons
					五 bǎi 個 sywésheng	- 500 students

6.	六	lyàu	NU:	six	六 běn shū	- six books
					六 kwài 五	- $6.50
					六七十 nyán	- sixty or seventy years
7.	七	chī	NU:	seven	七八 wèi tàitai	- seven or eight ladies
					一七七六 nyán	- the year 1776
8.	八	bā	NU:	eight	八十 dwō 人	- eighty odd people
					八月十五	- August 15th
9.	九	jyǒu	NU:	nine	九個 bàn 月	- nine and a half months
					九十 jǐ 個 人	- ninety odd people
10.	十	shŕ	NU:	ten	十二月二十五 hàu	- December 25th
					dì 十個人	- the tenth person
11.	月	ywè	N:	month	shàng 月	- last month
					syà 月	- next month
					八九月 lǐ	- in August or September
12.	個 箇 (个)	gè	M:	general measure	九個人	- nine people
					jǐ 個	- how many
					三十 jǐ 個	- thirty odd

13. 人	rén	N:	people, person	人人	- everyone
				hǎu 人	- good person
				Jūnggwo 人	- a Chinese or Chinese people
14. 大	dà	SV:	be large, big	大人	- adult
				大一dyǎr	- a little larger; a little too big
15. 天	tyān	M/N:	day	Lǐbài 天	- Sunday
				天天	- daily
				yǒu 一天	- one day
				jīn 天	- today
				dzwó 天	- yesterday
				míng 天	- tomorrow

b. Sentences

1. 一個月 yǒu dwōshǎu 天?
2. 一月 yǒu 三十一天.
3. 二月 yǒu 二十八天.
4. 三月 yǒu 三十一天.
5. 四月 yǒu 三十天.
6. 五月 yǒu 三十一天.
7. 四月. 六月. 九月. 十一月 dōu yǒu 三十天.

8. 七月,八月.十月.十二月 dōu yǒu 三十一天.

9. 一 Nyán yǒu jǐ 個月 ?

10. 一 Nyán yǒu 十二個月

11. 人人 dōu wèn wǒ yǒu jǐ 個 háidz

12. Nèi 個人 yǒu 一 dyǎr chyán.

13. Jèi lyǎng 個人, nèi 個大, nèi 個 syǎu?

14. Něi jǐ 個人天天一 kwàr chr̄fàn?

15. Nèr 一 gùng yǒu 七八十個人.

16. Jèr yǒu 一 bān 人 Lǐbài 六 yě dzwòshr.

17. 大 jūng mài 四十五 kwài chyán 一個.

C. Story

一 nyán yǒu 十二個月. 一月.三月.五月.七月.八月,十月.十二月 dōu yǒu 三十一天. 四月.六月.九月,十一月 dōu yǒu 三十天,二月 yǒu 二十八天, yǒu 二十九天.

Yǒu 一天, wǒ wèn 一個 Jūnggwo 人:「八月.九月 jèi lyǎng 個月 dōu yǒu 三十一天 ma?」Nèi 個人 shwō:

八月「大」, yǒu 三十一天 ; 九月 'syǎu', yǒu 三十天.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 1-10)

一　二　三　四　五

六　七　八　九　十

B. Basic Strokes in the Chinese Character Writing

1. 一 héngr (horizontal stroke) as in: 一，二，三，十

2. 丿 dwǎnpyěr (short down-stroke made from right to left) as in: 八

3. 丿 chángpyěr (long down-stroke made from right to left) as in: 九

4. 丶 dyǎr (dot) as in: 六

5. 丨 shùr (verticle stroke) as in: 十

LESSON 17

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	Syān:	Jèibĕn shū mài dwōshau chyán?	What does this book sell for?
	Sywé:	Jèibĕn shū mài lyăngkwàibàn.	This book sells for $2.50.
	Syān:	Jèi個 bĭ mài dwōshau chyán?	What does this pen sell for?
	Sywé:	Jèi個 bĭ mài 三 kwài bàn.	This pen sells for $3.50.
	Syān:	Jèi個 jwōdz mài dwōshau chyán?	What does this table sell for?
	Sywé:	Jèi個 jwōdz mài 七 kwàibàn.	This table sells for $7.50.
	Syān:	Nèi個 yĭdz mài dwōshau chyán?	What does that chair sell for?
	Sywé:	Nèi個 yĭdz mài 八 kwàibàn.	That chair sells for $8.50.
	Syān:	Nèi個 lĭngdài mài dwōshau chyán?	What does that necktie sell for?
	Sywē:	Nèi個 lĭngdài mài bànkwài chyán.	That necktie sells for $.50.

2.	Syān:	Nín mài shémma?	What do you sell?
	Sywé:	Wǒ mài chìchē gēn fēijī.	I sell automobiles and airplanes.
	Syān:	Nín nèi個 syīn chìchē dwōshau chyán?	What does that new car of yours sell for?
	Sywé:	九bǎi-五十 kwài chyán.	$950.00.
	Syān:	Nín jèi lyǎng-三個 jyòu chìchē dōu mài dwōshau chyán?	What do these two or three used cars of yours sell for?
	Sywé:	六 bǎi-九十五 -kwài chyán 一個.	$695.00 each.
	Syān:	Jèi 五六個 syīn fēijī dwōshau chyán 一個?	How much for each of these five or six new airplanes?
	Sywé:	五 wàn-四 chyānkwài chyán 一個.	$54,000.00 each.
	Syān:	Nèi 七八個 jyòu fēijī dwōshau chyán 一個?	How much for each of those seven or eight used airplanes?
	Sywé:	一 chyān-五 bai kwài chyán 一個.	$1,500.00 each.

3.	Syān:	Wǒ kéyi hējyǒu ma?	May I drink wine?
	Sywé:	Nǐ bùkéyi hējyǒu. Nǐ tài syǎu.	You may not drink wine. You're too young.
	Syān:	Wǒ kéyi mǎi jyǒu ma?	May I buy wine?
	Sywé:	Nǐ yě bùkéyi mǎi jyǒu. Nǐ shr syǎuháidz.	You may not buy wine either. You're a child.
	Syān:	Tā kéyi hējyǒu ma?	May he drink wine?
	Sywé:	Tā kéyi hējyǒu. Tā shr 大人.	He may drink wine. He is an adult.
4.	Syān:	Nǐ ywànyi syě R̀běn dz̀ ma?	Are you willing to write Japanese characters?
	Sywé:	Wǒ búywànyi.	I am not willing to.
	Syān:	Nǐ gēge ywànyi syě R̀běn dz̀ ma?	Is your elder brother willing to write Japanese characters?
	Sywé:	Tā yě búywànyi.	He isn't willing to either.

	Syān:	Jwōdz chyántoude nèi個 háidz ywànyi chànggēr ma?	Is that child in front of the table willing to sing?
	Sywé:	Jwōdz chyántoude nèi個 háidz ywànyi chànggēr.	That child in front of the table is willing to sing.
5.	Syān:	Wǒ yàu nǐ lái chànggēr, ni néngbùnéng lái?	I want you to come and sing, will you be able to come?
	Sywé:	Wǒ syǐhwān chànggēr, kěshr wǒ bùnéng lái.	I like to sing, but I shall not be able to come.
	Syān:	Wǒ yàu nǐ lái, nǐ nénglái bùnénglai?	I want you to come, will you be able to come?
	Sywé:	Nǐ yàu wǒ lái, wǒ yě bùnénglái.	I will not be able to make it either.
6.	Syān:	Jèi個 bǐ dwōshau chyán?	How much is this pen?
	Sywé:	Lyǎngmáu 五 fēn chyán.	Twenty-five cents.
	Syān:	Nèi 個 bǐ dwōshau chyán?	How much is that pen?
	Sywé:	Lyǎngmáu 五 .	Twenty-five cents.

Syān:	Nèibĕn shū dwōshau chyán?	How much is that book?
Sywé:	三 kwài 二 máu chyán.	Three dollars and twenty cents.
Syān:	Jèibĕn shū dwōshau chyán?	How much is this book?
Sywé:	Yĕ shr̀ 三 kwài 二 .	Three dollars and twenty cents, too.
Syān:	Nèi 個 màudz dwōshau chyán?	How much is that hat?
Sywé:	五 kwài-líng 五 fēn chyán.	Five dollars and five cents.
Syān:	Jèi 個 màudz dwōshau chyán?	How much is this hat?
Sywé:	五 kwài-líng 五 .	Five dollars and five cents.
Syān:	Jèi 三 個 syīn màudz, dwōshau chyán 一 個 ?	How much are these three new hats a piece?
Sywé:	六 kwài 五 .	Six dollars and fifty cents.
Syān:	Shr̀ 六 kwài-líng 五 fen chyán ma?	Is it six dollars and five cents?

Sywé: Búshr̀. Shr̀ 六 kwàibàn.	No, it is six dollars and a half.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Jāng Syínsheng, nín yǒu jǐ個 hǎu péngyòu?	How many good friends do you have, Mr. Jāng?
Jāng:	七八個.	Seven or eight.
Bái:	Nín syǐhwan gēn něi個 — kwàr nyànshu?	Which one do you like to study with?
Jāng:	Lǐ Jūngwèi.	First Lieutenant Lǐ.
Bái:	Wèishémma?	Why?
Jāng:	Lǐ Jūngwèi jēn tsūngming, yě hěn kèchi.	First Lieutenant Lǐ is really intelligent and very polite.
Bái:	Tā yǒu jǐ個 háidz?	How many children does he have?
Jāng:	Lyǎng個 érdz, 三個 nyǔer.	Two boys and three girls.
Bái:	Nín ywànyi dàu tā jyā chyù ma?	Are you willing to go to his house?
Jāng:	Wǒ hěn ywànyi dàu tā jyā chyu.	I am very willing to go to his house.

Bái:	Lǐ Jūngwèi syǐhwan tā nèisyē háidz ma?	Does First Lieutenant Lǐ like those children of his?
Jāng:	Hěn syǐhwan. Tā nèisyē háidz yě hěn syǐhwan tā.	Yes, indeed. Those children of his like him very much too.
Bái:	Tā jyā lǐtou yǒu jǐ個 大人?	How many adults are there in his family?
Jāng:	Yǒu 四個. Yǒu tā, tā tàitai gēn tā fùmǔ.	There are four. They are: he himself, his wife and his parents.
Bái:	Tāde 大érdz hwèi dzwòfàn ma?	Can his eldest son cook?
Jāng:	Búhwèi dzwò, kěshr jēn néng chr̄.	No, he can't, but he surely can eat.
Bái:	Lǐ Jūngwèide fùmǔ dōu hěn hǎu ma?	How are First Lieutenant Lǐ's parents?
Jāng:	Dōu hěn hǎu. Tāde fùchin dzwò mǎimai. Tāde mǔchin hwèi dzwò yīshang.	They are all fine. His father is in business, and his mother can sew.
Bái:	Tā tàitài hwèi shémma?	What can his wife do?
Jāng:	Wǒ bùjr̄dau.	I don't know.

Bái:	Tā fùchin dzwò shémma mǎimai?	What kind of business is his father in?
Jāng:	Mài shū, yě mài bǐ.	Selling books and pens.
Bái:	Bǐ mài dwōshau chyán?	How much are the pens?
Jāng:	Yǒu gwèide, yě yǒu pyányide.	There are expensive and also cheap ones.
Bái:	Gwèide dwōshau chyán?	How much are the expensive ones?
Jāng:	Gwèide bǐ mài 三 kwài 二 màu 五 fēn chyán 一個.	Expensive pens sell for three dollars and twenty-five cents each.
Bái:	Pyányide bǐ mài dwōshau chyán?	How much are the cheap pens?
Jāng:	一 kwài-ling 五 一個.	One dollar and five cents each.
Bái:	Tāde pùdz kéyi mài jyǒu ma?	Can he sell wine in his shop?
Jāng:	Bùkéyi.	No, he can't.
Bái:	Kéyi mài hwàr ma?	Can he sell pictures?

Jāng:	Kéyi. Kěshr tā búywànyi mài hwàr.	Yes, he can. But he doesn't want to sell pictures.
Bái:	Tāde pùdz dzài syāngsya ma?	Is his shop in the country?
Jāng:	Búdzài syāngsya, dzài chénglǐtou.	No, not in the country. It's in the city.
Bái:	Syàndzài tā dzài nǎr?	Where is he now?
Jāng:	Syàndzài tā dzài pùdz lǐtou, kěshr Lǐ Jūngwèi dzài jyā.	Now he is in the store, but First Lieutenant Lǐ is at home.
Bái:	Wǒ méi chyán kéyi bùkéyi dàu tāde pùdz chyù mǎi shū?	I don't have money. Can I go to his store to buy a book?
Jāng:	Wǒ bùdǔng nǐde yìsz.	I don't know what you mean.
Bái:	Wǒ syàndzài yàu mǎi běn shū, kěshr wǒ méi chyán.	I want to buy a book now, but I don't have the money.
Jāng:	Wǒ bùjr̀dau. Nǐ kéyi chyù wèn Lǐ Jūngwèide fùchin.	That I don't know. You may go and ask First Lieutenant Lǐ's father.

Bái:	Tā hěn kèchi ma?	Is he very courteous?
Jāng:	Lǐ Jūngwèi jyā lǐtoude 人 dōu hěn kèchi.	First Lieutenant Lǐ's folks are all very courteous.
Bái:	Hǎu. Wǒ syàndzài chyù wèn tā.	Fine. I will go and ask him now.

Vocabulary

15.	dàrén	大人	N:	adult, grownup
16.	érdz	兒子	N:	son
17.	-fēn	分	M:	cent
18.	fùmǔ	父母	N:	parents
19.	jēn	真	A:	truly, really
20.	kéyi	可以	AV:	may, can, be permitted to
21.	kèchi	客氣	SV:	be polite, stand on ceremony
22.	mǎimai	買賣	N:	business (buy-sell)
23.	-máu	毛	M:	dime
24.	néng	能	AV:	can, be able to
25.	nyǔer	女兒	N:	daughter
26.	syàndzài	現在	MA:	now, at present
27.	syāngsya	鄉下	N:	country (rural)
28.	-syē	些	NU:	several; quantity of
29.	yìsz	意思	N:	idea, meaning
30.	ywànyi	願意	AV:	wish to, be willing to

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Money Expressions

Money expressions are formed by using numbers and appropriate measures before the noun chyán. The commonest measures are -kwài (dollar), -máu (dime) and -fēn (cent). When more than one measure is used, the larger units precede the smaller units. Money expressions are often abbreviated, dropping such words as are easily understood from the context.

wǔfēn chyán	$ 0.05
sānmáu chyán	0.30
wǔkwài chyán	5.00
yìmáu wǔfēn chyán	0.15
shŕèrkwài lyòumáu chyán	12.60
yìmáu	0.10
lyòukwài chīmáuwǔ	6.75

Translate the following:

1) Please give me fifteen cents.

2) I don't have five dollars. I have four dollars and fifty cents.

3) His boy wants twenty-five cents to buy candy.

4) Give me a dollar and twenty-five cents. I want to buy a pen.

5) I don't have a dollar and twenty-five cents. I will give you ninety cents.

2. Asking Prices

In asking and giving prices, sometimes a verb such as *shr̀* (is) or *mài* (sell for) is used, but usually the verb is not necessary.

Jèige jwōdz mài dwōshau chyán?	What does this table sell for?
Nèige yǐdz shr̀ jǐkwài chyán?	How many dollars is that chair?
Bǐ jǐmáu chyán?	How many dimes for the pencil?
Jř jǐfēn chyán?	How many cents for the paper?

Translate the following:

1) What does a shirt sell for?

2) Five dollars for a shirt.

3) How much for this necktie?

4) That necktie sells for a dollar and twenty-five cents.

5) This table sells for ten dollars and that chair sells for two dollars and fifty cents.

3. Auxiliary Verbs (AV)

An auxiliary verb immediately precedes the main verb. (See lesson 6, note 2.) The main verb may be omitted if the meaning is clear from the context. For the negative form, the particle *bù-* goes to the auxiliary verb not the main verb. The English auxiliary verb "can" is freely used to cover the meanings "can", "may", and "know how to".

Similar looseness in use is common in Chinese. Essentially, néng (can) implies physical ability, hwèi (know how to) implies acquired ability and kéyi (may) implies permissibility.

Tā hwèi shwō Jūnggwo hwà, kěshr búhwèi syě Jūnggwo dz̀.	He can speak Chinese but can't write Chinese characters.
Syàndzài nǐ néng dàu wǒ jyā lái ma?	Can you come to my house now?
Nǐ kéyi dzài wǒ jyā chr̄fàn.	You may eat at my house.
Wǒ tàitai hwèi dzwò Jūnggwo fàn.	My wife can cook Chinese food.

Translate the following:

1) Can you meet me at the railway station?

2) No, I can't. I don't have a car.

3) Can you drive a car?

4) Children may not drink wine. Nor can they smoke.

5) I don't like to go to San Francisco by airplane; I like to go by train.

6) I wish to go to buy it now.

4. Exercise

一 kwài chyán	$1.00
lyǎngkwài chyán	2.00
三 kwài chyán	3.00
四 kwài chyán	4.00
五 kwài chyán	5.00
六 kwài chyán	6.00

七 kwài chyán	$7.00
八 kwài chyán	8.00
九 kwài chyán	9.00
十 kwài chyán	10.00
一 máu chyán	0.10
lyǎngmáu chyán	0.20
三 máu chyán	0.30
四 máu chyán	0.40
五 máu chyán	0.50
六 máu chyán	0.60
七 máu chyán	0.70
八 máu chyán	0.80
九 máu chyán	0.90
一 fēn chyán	0.01
lyǎngfēn chyán	0.02
三 fēn chyán	0.03
四 fēn chyán	0.04
五 fēn chyán	0.05
六 fēn chyán	0.06
七 fēn chyán	0.07
八 fēn chyán	0.08
九 fēn chyán	0.09
一 máu chyán	0.10
一 máu- 一 fēn chyán	0.11
一 máu- 二 fēn chyán	0.12

一máu-三fēn chyán	$0.13
一máu-四fēn chyán	0.14
一máu-五fēn chyán	0.15
一máu-六fēn chyán	0.16
一máu-七fēn chyán	0.17
一máu-八fēn chyán	0.18
一máu-九fēn chyán	0.19
lyǎngmáu-二fēn chyán	0.22
三máu-二fēn chyán	0.32
四máu-三fēn chyán	0.43
五máu-四fēn chyán	0.54
六máu-五fēn chyán	0.65
七máu-六fēn chyán	0.76
八máu-七fēn chyán	0.87
九máu-八fēn chyán	0.98
lyǎngmáu-五fēn chyán	0.25
七máu-五fēn chyán	0.75
三kwài-五máu chyán	3.50
三kwài五	3.50
三kwài-五máu-六fēn chyán	3.56
三kwài-五máu六	3.56
五kwài-líng-五fēn chyán	5.05
五kwài-líng-五	5.05
八kwài-líng-九fēn chyán	8.09
八kwài-líng-九	8.09
十kwài-五máu chyán	10.50

十 kwài- 五 máu	10.50
十 kwài-lìng- 五 fēn chyán	10.05
十 kwài-lìng- 五 fēn	10.05
十三 kwài- 四 máu chyán	13.40
十三 kwài 四	13.40
十三 kwài-lìng- 四 fēn chyán	13.04
十三 kwài-lìng- 四 fēn	13.04
十三 kwài-lìng- 四	13.04

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	Syān:	大人 kéyi kāi chìchē ma?	Can adults drive cars?
	Sywé:	大人 kéyi kāi chìchē.	Adults can drive cars.
	Syān:	Syǎuháidz kéiyi bùkéyi kāi chìchē?	Can children drive cars?
	Sywé:	Syǎuháidz bùkéyi kāi chìchē.	Children are not allowed to drive cars.
	Syān:	Nyǔ人 hwèi kāi chìchē ma?	Can women drive cars?
	Sywé:	Yǒude nyǔ人 hwèi kāi chìchē.	Some women can drive cars.
	Syān:	Tāmen jēn ywànyi kāi chìchē ma?	Are they really willing to drive?
	Sywé:	Yǒude ywànyi, yǒude búywànyi.	Some are willing to; some are not willing to.
	Syān:	Hējyǒu de nèi 個 nán人 kéyi kāi fēijī ma?	Can the man who is drinking pilot an airplane?

	Sywé:	Tā hwèi kāi fēijī, kěshr̀ tā bùkéyi kāi; yīnwei ta hē hěn dwō jyǒu.	He knows how to fly an airplane, but he is not permitted to do it; because he drinks a lot everyday.
2.	Syān:	Lǐbài 一 Jāng Shàngwèi yǒu shémma shr̀?	What is Captain Jāng going to do on Monday?
	Sywé:	Lǐbàu 一 Jāng Shàngwèi yàu kàn bàu.	Captain Jāng wants to read newspapers Monday.
	Syān:	Lǐbài 二 Jāng Shàngwèi yǒu shémma shr̀?	What is Captain Jāng going to do on Tuesday?
	Sywé:	Lǐbài 二 Jāng Shàngwèi yàu kāi fēijī.	Captain Jāng wants to fly an airplane on Tuesday.
	Syān:	Lǐbài 三 tā nyǔer yǒu shémma shr̀?	What is his daughter going to do on Wednesday?
	Sywé:	Lǐbài 三 tā nyǔer yàu mǎi shū.	His daughter wants to buy books on Wednesday.
	Syān:	Lǐbài 四 tā nyǔer yǒu shémma shr̀?	What is his daughter going to do on Thursday?

Sywé:	Lǐbài四 tā nyǔer yàu syědz̀.	His daughter wants to write characters on Thursday.
Syān:	Lǐbài五 nǐ fùmǔ yǒu shémma shr̀?	What are your parents going to do on Friday?
Sywé:	Lǐbài五 wǒ fùmǔ yàu dàu syāngsya chyù.	My parents want to go to the countryside on Friday.
Syān:	Lǐbài六 nǐ yǒu shémma shr̀?	What are you going to do on Saturday?
Sywé:	Lǐbài六 wǒ yàu chànggēr. Chànggēr jēn yǒuyisz.	I want to sing on Saturday. Singing is really interesting.
3. Syān:	Nǐ Lǐbài天 yǒu shémma shr̀?	What are you going to do on Sunday?
Sywé:	Wǒ Lǐbài天 yàu dàu syāngsya chyù kàn péngyou.	I want to go to the country on Sunday to visit friends.
Syān:	Nèi個 syāngsyade人 kèchi búkèchi?	Are the people in the country polite?
Sywé:	Nèi個 syāngsyade人 dōu hěn kèchi.	All the people in the country are very polite.

Syān:	Nǐ syàndzai yǒu shémma shr̀?	Are you busy right now?
Sywé:	Wǒ syàndzai méi shr.	I have nothing to do right now.
Syān:	Nèisyē syǎuháidz 天天 yǒu shémma shr̀?	What do those children do everyday?
Sywé:	Nèisyē syǎuháidz 天天 chr̄fàn.	Those children eat everyday.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 16-23)

16.	我	wǒ	N:	I, me	我們	- we, us
					我們 de	- our, ours
					我 jya	- my home
17.	你	nǐ	N:	you (singular)	你 de	- your, yours (singular)
					你們	- you (plural)
					你們de	- you, yours (plural)
18.	他	tā	N:	he, she, him, her	他 de	- his, her, hers
					他們	- they, them
					他們 de	- their, theirs
19.	們	men	BF:	(pluralizing suffix)	我們	- we, us
					háidz 們	- children
					péngyǒu 們	- friends
20.	是	shr̀	V:	am , are, is	是 bu 是?	- isn't it so?
					kě 是	- but
21.	有	yǒu	V:	have, has; there is or are	有人 shwō	- some say
					有 chyán	- wealthy
					有 (de) shŕhou	- sometimes
					有 de	- some ......
					有 yìsz	- interesting

22.	沒	méi	A:	(negative prefix)	沒 chyán	- poor
	沒		V:	have not	沒 mǎi	- didn't buy
					沒 shemma	- don't mention it
23.	也	yě	A:	also, too, either;	我 也 chyù	- I'll go too
				both--and...	也 有 chyán 也 hǎukàn	- both rich and handsome

B. Sentences

1. 我有shū 他有bǐ.
2. 你沒有gēge, 也沒有dìdi.
3. 我們五個人dōu有chyán.
4. 他們九個人dōu沒chyán.
5. 你們七個人dōu是大人.
6. 他們八個人也dōu是大人.
7. 六月有三十天, 九月也有三十天.
8. 我們dōu有大jwōdz.
9. 他們也dōu有大jwōdz.
10. Nèr 一 gùng 有四個人hwèi dzwò mǎimai.
11. Jèi 一個nyǔ人有七八máu chyán.
12. 我天天有chyán, kě是他天天沒有chyán.

13. 大人有 péngyou, syǎuháidz 也有 péngyou.

14. 我,你,他.我們三個人 dōu 是大人.

15. 你 nèi 八個 péngyou,有 de 是大人, 有 de bú 是大人.

16. 我 hěn syǐhwan 他們九個人.

17. Kě 是我 bù syǐhwan nèi 四五個大人.

18. 你 wèn 他們 nèi 個 dūngsyi mài dwōshau chyán 一個.

C. Story

我 jyā 有四個大人,沒有 syǎuháidz. 我,我太太 gēn 我 tàitaide fùmǔ. 我們四個人天天 dzài 一 kwàr chr̄fàn, shwōhwà 我 tàitaide mǔchin 是 syāngsya 人. 他 něn búkèchi, 也 tài ài shwōhwa, 我 bùnéng nyànshu. 我 gēn 我 tàitai shwō: 「他們 kéyi dàu 你 gège jyāli chyù ma?」 他 shwō: 「我 fùmǔ 也是你 fùmǔ, Jèi 個月是五月, 七,八月他們 búdzài jèr .」 我 shwō: 「他們 dàu nǎr chyu?」 我太太 shwō: 「Gēn 我們一 kwàr dàu Jūnggwo chyù.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 11-15)

個 人 大 天 月

B. Basic Strokes in the Chinese Character Writing

1. ㇏ nàgr (downstroke from left to right) as in: 人, 大 天

2. ㇚ gōur (a hook) as in: 月

C. Radicals

1. 亻 or 人 (men, 9*) as in: 個, 人

2. 大 (great, 37*) as in: 天, 大

3. 月 (moon, 74*) as the word: 月

* These are radical numbers as listed in Fenn's and in Mathew's dictionaries. There is a total of 214 in number.

LESSON 18

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	Nèi個 háidz jyàu shémma?	What is the name of that child?
	B:	Něi個 háidz?	Which one?
	A:	Hwàhwàrde nèi個 háidz.	The one who is drawing.
	B:	Hwàhwàrde nèi個 háidz jyàu Syǎu二.	The child who is drawing is named Syǎuèr.
	A:	他 是 shéide érdz?	Whose son is he?
	B:	他 是 jyāu 我們 Yīngwén (de) nèiwèi syānsheng de érdz.	He is the son of that teacher who teaches us English.
	A:	Jyāu 我們 chānggērde nèiwèi tàitai 是 他 de mǔchin ma?	Is the lady who teaches us singing his mother?
	B:	我 syǎng bú 是.	I think she is not.
2.	A:	Nèi個 syāngsya 人 chōu shémma yān?	What is that man from the country smoking?
	B:	Nèi個 syāngsya 人 chōu Měigwo yān.	That man from the country is smoking an American cigarette.

	A:	Nèi 個 chōuyānde syāngsya 人 dài shémma màudz?	What kind of hat is that man from the country who is smoking wearing?
	B:	Nèi 個 chōuyānde syāngsya 人 dài Jūnggwo màudz.	That man from the country who is smoking is wearing a Chinese hat.
3.	A:	我 kéyi kànkan 你 de shū ma?	May I take a look at your book?
	B:	你 kéyi kàn — kàn.	You may take a look.
	A:	Shūlide dz̀ 我 kéyi wèn — wèn ma?	May I ask about the characters in the book?
	B:	Shūlide dz̀ 你 kéyi wènwen.	You may ask about the characters in the book.
4.	A:	Jèi 個 màudz 大 bu 大 ?	Is this hat big?
	B:	我 bujr̄dàu, chǐng dài — dài.	I don't know. Please put it on.
	A:	Jèijyan yīshang syǎu busyǎu?	Is this suit small?
	B:	我 bujr̄dàu, chǐng 你 chwānchwan.	I don't know. Please put it on.

5.	A:	Jūnggwo dz̀ hǎusyě ma?	Are Chinese characters easy to write?
	B:	我 buhwèi syě. 我 kéyi sywésywe.	I can't write them. But I can learn.
	A:	你 syěde Jūnggwo dz̀ dwèi ma?	Are the Chinese characters you write correct?
	B:	我 syésye, 你 kànkan.	I'll write a few and you can have a look.
6.	A:	我們 dzài nǎr chr̄fàn?	Where do we eat?
	B:	Dzài 他們 nèr chr̄fàn.	We eat at their place.
	A:	我們 dzài shémma dìfang hējyǒu?	Where do we drink?
	B:	也 dzài 他們 nèr hējyǒu.	Also at their place.
	A:	你 dàu nǎr chyu chànggēr?	Where are you going to sing?
	B:	我 dàu 你 jèr lai chànggēr.	I will come to your place to sing.

A: Jāng Shr̀gwānjǎng dau nǎr chyu kànshū?	Where is Master Sergeant Jāng going to read?
B: 他 dàu 我 jèr lái kànshū.	He is coming to my place to read.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Jāng Syānsheng, 我 wèn nín 一 jyàn shr̀ching, syíng bùsyíng?	Mr. Jāng, is it all right for me to ask you something?
Jāng:	Syíng. Bái Shàngwèi, chǐng dzwò, chǐng dzwò!	It is all right. Captain Bái, sit down please.
Bái:	Búkèchi, búkèchi, 我 jyòu 有 一 jyàn shr̀.	Don't stand on ceremony. I have only one thing to ask you.
Jāng:	Shémma shr̀? Chǐng shwō.	What is it? Tell me please.
Bái:	Nín néng bùnéng jyāu Yīngwén?	Can you teach English?
Jāng:	Shéi syǎng sywé Yīngwén?	Who wishes to learn English?
Bái:	我 nyǔer syǎng sywé Yīngwén.	My daughter wishes to learn English.
Jāng:	我 bùsyíng, 我 syǎng lóushangde Lǐ Syānsheng syíng.	I can't but I believe Mr. Lǐ upstairs can.

Bái:	Lǐ Syānshengde Yīngwén hěn hǎu ma?	Is Mr. Lǐ very good in English?
Jāng:	Lǐ Syānshengde gēge, dìdi, érdz, nyǔer de Yīngwén dōu hěn hǎu, kě 是 他 de Yīngwén dzwèi hǎu.	Mr. Lǐ's elder and younger brothers, sons and daughters are all very good in English, but Mr. Lǐ is the best.
Bái:	Nín syǎng 他 一dìng kéyi jyāu ma?	Are you sure that he can teach?
Jāng:	我們 一kwàr dàu lóushang chyù wènwen.	Let us go upstairs together and ask.
	(Lyǎng 個 人 dōu jànchǐlai, dàu lóushang chyù.)	(Both stand up and go upstairs)
Jāng:	Lǐ Syānsheng, jèiwèi 是 Bái Shàngwèi.	Mr. Lǐ, this is Captain Bái.
Lǐ:	Bái Shàngwèi, nín tsúng shémma dìfang lái?	Where do you come from, Captain Bái?
Bái:	我 tsúng Jāng Syānsheng nèr lái.	I come from Mr. Jāng's place.
Lǐ:	Chǐng dzwò, chǐng dzwò!	Please sit down!

	(三個人 dōu dzwòsya)	(The three men sit down)
Jāng:	Bái Shàngwèide nyǔer syǎng sywé Yīngwén, nín kéyi jyāujyāu ma?	Captain Bái's daughter wishes to learn English. Can you teach her?
Lǐ:	Kéyi. Kéyi.	Yes, I can.
Bái:	我 nyǔer dàu nín jèr lái, hǎu bùhau?	How about letting her come to your place?
Lǐ:	Dōu syíng. Tā kéyi dàu 我 jèr lái, 我 也 kéyi dàu nín nèr chyù.	She can come to my place or I can go to your place. Either way will do.
Jāng:	Yīnwei 我 jr̄dau nín kéyi jyāu Yīngwén, swóyi 我們 dàu nín jèr lái kàn nín.	We came here to see you because I know you can teach English.
Lǐ:	Jāng Syānsheng, nín wèishémma bùjyāu 他 nyǔer Yīngwén?	Mr. Jāng, why don't you teach his daughter?
Jāng:	我 bùsyíng. 我 jyāu 他 nyǔer hwàhwàr.	I can't. I am teaching her painting.

Lǐ:	他 syǐhwan hwà shémma?	What does she like to paint?
Bái:	我 nyǔer syǐhwan hwà chìchē, fēijī, lóu gēn shù.	My daughter likes to paint cars, airplanes, buildings and trees.
Lǐ:	Chǐng 你們 hē 一dyǎr jyǒu, hǎu bùhǎu?	May I offer you a drink?
Bái:	Búkèchi. 我 kéyi hē 一dyǎr shwěi, bùnéng hējyǒu. Yīnwei wǒ yàu kāichē.	You don't have to do that. I can have a little water, but I can't drink, because I will be driving.
Jāng:	Bái Shàngwèi, nín hēhe. Jèi 個 jyǒu jēn hǎuhē. Nín bù 一dìng yàu kāichē, nín nyǔer kéyi kāi.	Have a drink, Captain Bái. This wine tastes really good. You don't have to drive. Your daughter can drive.
Bái:	你們 jèrde 人 dōu jēn kèchi!	You people are really kind.

Vocabulary

31.	bùyidìng	不一定	A:	uncertain, not necessarily
32.	chǐng dzwò!	請坐	IE:	please sit down!
33.	dìfang	地方	N:	place
34.	dzwèi	最	A:	the most, -est
35.	dzwòsya	坐下	V:	sit down
36.	hwà	畫	V:	draw or paint
37.	jàn	站	V:	stand
38.	jànchilai	站起來	V:	stand up
39.	lóu	樓	N:	storied building
40.	lóushang	樓上	N:	upstairs
41.	shwěi	水	N:	water
42.	swóyi	所以	MA:	therefore, so
43.	syāngsya rén	鄉下人	N:	country people
44.	syǎng	想	V: AV:	think, think about, desire consider, plan to, want to
45.	syíng	行	SV:	be satisfactory, all right, "can do"
46.	yidìng	一定	A:	certainly, definitely
47.	Yīngwén	英文	N:	English language

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Relation of Clauses to Other Qualifying Elements

When a noun is already specified, or both specified and numbered, the modifying clause usually stands in front of these specifying elements. Compare the following expressions: (see Lessons 14 and 15)

1.1	nèige rén	that man
	shwōhwàde nèige rén	the man who is speaking (say-thingsde the -man)
1.2	nèiwèi syānsheng	that gentleman (or teacher)
	jyāu Yīngwen de nèiwei syānsheng	the gentleman who teaches English (teach-Englishde the-gentleman)
1.3	jèi lyǎngge háidz	these two children
	nyànshūde jèi lyǎngge háidz	the two children who are studying (study-bookde the-two-children)
1.4	nèisye sywésheng	those students
	chànggērde nèisye sywésheng	the students who are singing (sing-songsde the-several-students)
1.5	jèige byǎu	this watch
	wǒ jèige byǎu	this watch of mine
	wǒ mǎide jèige byǎu	the watch (here) that I bought (I-boughtde the-watch)
1.6	nèijang hwàr	that painting
	nǐ nèijang hwàr	that painting of yours

	nǐ hwàde nèijang hwàr	the painting that you painted (you-painted*de* the- painting)
1.7	nèi lyǎngkwai chyán	those two dollars
	nǐ gěi wǒ de nèi lyǎngkwai chyán	the two dollars that you gave me (you-gave-me*de* the-two dollars)
1.8	nèisye shr̀ (ching)	those affairs (or matters)
	nǐ wèn wǒ de nèisye shr̀	the several things you asked me about (you-ask-me*de* the-several-matters)

2. Reduplicated Verbs

Verbs are sometimes reduplicated in Chinese. This often gives a casual touch to the sense. Sometimes *yi* (one, a) is inserted between the two verbs.

Syèsye nín.	Thank you
Chǐng nǐ gēn tā shwōshwo.	Please talk it over with him.
Wǒmen chyù chōuchou yān hǎu buhǎu?	How about going to have a smoke?
Wǒ yàu chyù mǎimai dūngsyi.	I want to go shopping.
Wǒ tàitai yàu sywéyisywé kāichē.	My wife wants to learn driving.

Translate the following:

1) I want to take a look at your book.

2) I want to ask Mr. Wang about this matter.

3) How about going out and take a little walk?

4) Please think it over.

5) Please have a smoke and have some tea.

3. Pronouns Before Positional Nouns

Expressions such as "with us here", "at his place", "here to me", etc., are formed by placing pronouns before the positional words jèr and nèr (see Lessons 12, note 3).

Chǐng nǐ dàu wǒ jèr lái hǎu buhǎu?	How about coming to my place?
Chǐng nǐ dàu Lǐ Syānsheng nèr chyù wènwen.	Please go to Mr.Lǐ and ask him.
Nèige dūngsyi búdzài wǒ jèr.	That thing is not (with me) here.
Dàu tā nèr chyù kànyikàn.	Let's go over to his place and have a look.

Translate the following:

1) Do you want to go to his place to read newspapers?

2) There is an officer here with me.

3) The books there at his place are very interesting.

4) The shoes there at his place are very cheap.

5) May I go over to your place to sit for a while?

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	你一dìng lái chr̄ Jūnggwo fàn ma?	Are you coming for a Chinese meal for sure?
	B:	我bù一dìng.	I am not sure.
	A:	他一dìng lái chr̄ Jūnggwo fàn ma?	Is he coming for a Chinese meal for sure?
	B:	他也bù一dìng.	He isn't sure either.
	A:	Lǐ Syáujye 一dìng ywànyi lái dzwò Jūnggwo fàn ma?	Is Miss Lǐ certainly willing to come to cook a Chinese meal?
	B:	他也bù一dìng.	She isn't sure either.
2.	A:	你de nyǔer kéyi jànchilai ma?	Can your daughter stand up?
	B:	我de nyǔer bùkéyi jànchilai.	No, my daughter can't stand up.
	A:	他búhwèi jànchilai ma?	Is she unable to stand up?
	B:	Búhwèi, tài syǎu.	No, she isn't. She is too small.
	A:	他kéyi dzwòsya ma?	Can she sit down?

	B:	Kéyi.	Yes, she can.
3.	A:	Nèi 三個人, shéi dzwèi gāu?	Who is the tallest of those three?
	B:	Nèi 三個人，他 dzwèi gāu.	He is the tallest of those three.
	A:	Nèi 三個人 shéi dzwèi 有 chyán?	Who is the richest of those three?
	B:	Wūdzlǐde nèi 個人 dzwài 有 chyán.	That man in the room is the richest.
4.	A:	他 nèi 三個 érdz dōu dàu nín jèr lái ma?	Are his three sons coming to your place?
	B:	他們 dōu yàu dàu 我 jèr lái.	All of them are coming to my place.
	A:	他 nèi 三個 érdz shéi dzwèi hǎukan?	Who is the most handsome among his three sons?
	B:	他們 Lǐbai 天 lái. 你 kànkan shéi dzwèi hǎukan.	They are coming Sunday. Take a look and (find out) who is the most handsome.

5.	A:	你 syǎng hē shémma?	What do you want to drink?
	B:	Chá, jyǒu, shwěi, 我 dōu syǎng hē.	I want to drink tea, wine and water.
	A:	你 dzwèi syǎng hē shémma?	What do you want to drink the most?
	B:	我 dzwèi syǎng hējyǒu.	I want to drink wine the most.
	A:	Dzài shémma dìfang hējyǒu?	Where do you want to drink?
	B:	Dzài 我 jèr hējyǒu.	I want to drink at my place.
6.	A:	你 wèishémma bùchr̄ Jūnggwo fàn?	Why don't you eat Chinese food?
	B:	Yīnwèi 我 tàitai bùchr̄, swóyi 我 也 bùchr̄.	Because my wife doesn't eat it; therefore, I don't eat it either.
	A:	Wèishémma 你 búdàu Jyòujīnshān chyù?	Why don't you go to San Francisco?
	B:	Yīnwèi 我 tàitai búchyù, swóyi 我 也 búchyù.	Because my wife doesn't go there; therefore, I don't go there either.

A:	Wèishémma 你 bùmǎi nèisyējāng hwàr?	Why don't you buy those paintings?
B:	Yīnwei 我 没 chyán, swóyi 我 bùmǎi.	I don't buy them because I don't have any money.
A:	Wèishémma 你 búdzwò mǎimai?	Why don't you go into business?
B:	Yīnwei 我 没 chyán, swóyi 我 bùnéng dzwò mǎimai.	I can't go into business because I don't have any money.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 24-31)

24.	上	shàng	V:	ascend, get onto	lóu 上	- upstairs
			SP:	last	上 wèi	- Captain (military)
			PW:	on top (of)	上 syàu	- Colonel (military)
					上 tou	- above
					上 lǐbài	- last week
					wǎn	- evening
25.	下	syà	V:	descend, go down from	下 shr̀	- corporal
			SP:	next	下月	- next month
			PW:	below, underneath	下 tou	- below, bottom
					syāng 下	- country--rural
					lóu 下	- downstairs
26.	兩	lyǎng	NU:	couple, two	兩個 lǐbài	- two weeks
					兩三天	- two or three days
					兩個人	- two persons
					兩 kwài chyán	- two dollars
27.	中	jūng	BF:	middle	中 gwo	- China
					中 syàu	- Lt. Colonel (military)
					中 fàn	- lunch--noon meal

28.	的	de	P:	(subordinate particle)	他的érdz	- his son
					大的	- big one
					小的	- small one
29.	不	bù	A:	(negative prefix)	不 hwèi	- cannot
					不大	- not big
					不是	- it is not so
					不 hǎu	- not good, bad
					不 -dìng	- uncertain, not necessarily
30.	小	syǎu	SV:	be small, little	小 háidz	- child
					小 jye	- Miss, polite for daughter
31.	在	dzài	V:	be at, in or on	在 nǎr?	- at what place?
			CV:	at, in, or on	在 jyā	- at home

B. Sentences

1. 我們兩個人一 gùng 有六 wànkwài chyán.
2. 他的 ěrdz 大. 你的 érdz 小.
3. 你天天在 lóu 上 nyàn Yīngwén ma?
4. 你的中 gwo hwà, jèi 兩個月 hěn hǎu.
5. 他們在 syāng 下 nyàn shū.
6. 上 syàu 在他 nèr. 上 wèi 也在他 nèr. kě 是

下 shr̀ 不在他 nèr.

7. Jwōdz 上 tou 有 shū, 下 tou 也一 ding 有 shū.

8. 他有兩個小 nyǔháidz, 沒 nán 的.

9. 我們的 hēibǎn hěn hǎu, 不大也不小.

10. 你們 dōu 不 hwèi chàng 中 gwo gēr.

11. 我們兩個人 dōu ywànyi hē 你 mǎi 的 中 gwo jyǒu.

12. 他在 nǎr?

13. 他在我 jèr.

14. Jyāu hwàhwàr 的 nèi 個人 shwō: 你們兩個人 dzwò 下」

15. 你 syǎng一 syǎng nèi 五個 dz̀ 是 shémma yīsz.

16. Yǐdz 下 tou 有兩個小 háidz. Yidz 上 tou 沒有.

17. Aì kāiche 的 nèi 八個人 dōu 不是 中gwo 人.

C. Story

我有一個 中 gwo péngyou. 他是一 wèi 中 syàu. 他有兩個小 háidz. 大的是 nánhaidz, 小的是 nyǔhaidz. Nānháidz 在 syāng 下, nyǔháidz 天天在我們

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jyā lóu 上 nyàn Yīngwén.有 一 天,我 wèn nèiwèi 中 gwo 中 syàu:
「你們 小 jyě 的 Yīngwen jēn hǎu,你們 的 大 érdz wèishemma
不 也 nyàn 一 dyar Yīngwèn?」他 shwō:「你 dzwò 下 我 gēn
你 shwō. 我 也 yàu 他 nyàn Yīngwen, kě 是 他 shwō Yīngwen
沒 yìsz, 他 也 不 一 dīng yàu gēn Yīnggwo 人 dzwòshr.
他 syàn 在 jyòu syǐhwan 在 syāng 下 dzwò mǎimai. 九 月
十 七,八 hàu 他 dàu jèr lái 你 gēn 他 shwō 一 shwo
hǎu 不 hǎu?」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 16-20)

是 我 你 他 們

B. Basic Strokes in the Chinese Character Writing

1. ╱ tyǎu (upward stroke from left to right) as in:

我

C. Radicals

1. 日 (sun, 72) as in: 是

2. 戈 (spear, 62) as in: 我

3. 亻 (man, 9)(see Lesson 17) as in: 你，他，們

LESSON 19

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	Jāng Bānjǎng láile ma?	Has Squad Leader Jāng come?
	B:	Jāng Bānjǎng láile.	Squad Leader Jāng has come.
	A:	Lǐ Páijǎng láile ma?	Has Platoon Leader Lǐ come?
	B:	Lǐ Páijǎng 也 láile.	Platoon Leader Lǐ has come, too.
	A:	Jyūngwān dōu láile ma?	Have all the officers come?
	B:	Jyūngwān dōu láile.	All the officers have come.
2.	A:	Jāng Bānjǎng chyùle 没有?	Has Squad Leader Jāng gone?
	B:	Jāng Bānjǎng chyùle.	Squad Leader Jāng has gone.
	A:	他 tàitai 没 chyù ma?	Hasn't his wife gone?
	B:	他 tàitai 没 chyù.	His wife hasn't gone.

	A: 他 fùmǔ chyùle 没 chyù?	Have his parents gone?
	B: 他 fùmǔ 也 没chyù.	His parents haven't gone either.
3.	A: Nèige màudz Lǐ Shàuwèi mǎile 没有?	Did Second Lieutenant Lǐ buy that hat?
	B: 他 mǎile.	He bought it.
	A: Nèishwāng syé Lǐ Shàuwèi mǎile 没有?	Did Second Lieutenant Lǐ buy that pair of shoes?
	B: 他 没 mǎi, yīnwei tài gwèi.	He didn't buy, because they are too expensive.
	A: Nèiběn shū 他 mǎile 没有?	Did he buy that book?
	B: 他 没mǎi, yīnwei tài nán.	He didn't, because the book is too difficult.
4.	A: Lǐbài天 你 syědz̀le 没有?	Did you write on Sunday?
	B: Lǐbài天 wǒ 没syědz̀.	I didn't write on Sunday.

	A:	Lǐbài天 你 dzwò shémmale?	What did you do on Sunday?
	B:	Lǐbài天 我 hwàhwàrle.	I painted on Sunday.
	A:	你 一gùng hwàle jǐjāng hwàr?	How many paintings did you make altogether?
	B:	我 jyǒu hwàle 一jāng hwàr.	I made only one painting.
5.	A:	Lǐbài天 他 dàu 你 nèr chyùle 没有 ?	Did he go to your place on Sunday?
	B:	Lǐbài天 他 dàu 我 nèr chyùle.	Yes, he came to my place on Sunday.
	A:	他 Lǐbài五 dàu 你 jèr láile 没有 ?	Did he come to your place on Friday?
	B:	他 Lǐbài五 没 dàu 我 jèr lái.	He didn't come to my place on Friday.
	A:	Lǐbài四 Wáng 小jye dàu sywésyàu chyùle 没有 ?	Did Miss Wáng go to school on Thursday?
	B:	他 没 dàu sywésyàu chyù.	She didn't go to school.

A:	Lǐbài三 Lǐ 上shr̀ dàu Jyòujīnshān chyùle ma?	Did SFC Lǐ go to San Francisco on Wednesday?
B:	Lǐ 上shr̀ 没dàu Jyòujīnshān chyù.	SFC Lǐ didn't go to San Francisco.
A:	Lǐbài六 你 dàu Jyòujīnshān chyùle 没有?	Did you go to San Francisco on Saturday?
B:	我 没chyù.	I didn't go.
A:	Lǐbài一 mài màudz 的 Lǐ Syānsheng dàu Jyòujīnshān chyùle 没chyù?	Did the Mr. Lǐ who sells hats go to San Francisco on Monday?
B:	Lǐ Syānsheng 没chyù.	Mr. Lǐ didn't go.

II. Basic Dialogue

Jāng:	Lǐ Syānsheng, nín dzǎu.	Good morning, Mr. Lǐ.
Lǐ:	Nín dzǎu.	Good morning.
Jāng:	Dzwó天 Bái 上wèi 的 nyǔer láile 没有 ?	Did Captain Bái's daughter come yesterday?
Lǐ:	没 lái。 我 不 jr̄dau 他 wèishémma 没 lái.	No, she didn't, and I don't know why she didn't come.
Jāng:	Jīn天 他 lái 不 lái?	Is she coming today?
Lǐ:	我 syǎng, yàu 是 他 jīn天 dzǎu 上 不 lái, wǒ wǎn 上 chyù.	If she doesn't come this morning, I think I will go in the evening.
Jāng:	Nín wǎn 上 dàu nǎr chyù?	Where are you going this evening?
Lǐ:	Dàu Bái 上wèi nèr chyù.	To Captain Bái's place.
Jāng:	Hěn hǎu. Dzǎufàn nín chr̄le 没 chr̄?	That's very good. Have you had your breakfast?

Lǐ:	我 chr̄le. Nín chr̄le 没有?	Yes, I have. Have you?
Jāng:	我也 chr̄le.	Yes, I have too.
Lǐ:	Nín kàn, nèiwei 小jye 是不是 Bái 小jye?	Look, is that lady Miss Bái?
Jāng:	是 Bái 小jye. 他 lái sywé Yīngwén. Nǐ yě jyāu tā Jūngwén ma?	Yes, it is Miss Bái. She is coming to study English. Do you also teach her Chinese?
Lǐ:	不. Jyòu jyāu 他 Yīngwén.	No. I just teach her English.
Bái:	Lǐ Syānsheng, nín dzǎu.	Good morning, Mr. Lǐ.
Lǐ:	Dzǎu. 你 dzwó 天 wèishémma 没 lái?	Morning. Why didn't you come yesterday?
Bái:	Yīnwèi Jàu Páijǎng dàu 我們 jyā láile.	Because Platoon Leader Jàu came to our house.
Lǐ:	Něi 個 Jàu Páijǎng?	Which Platoon Leader Jàu?
Bái:	Měigwo Lùjyūn 的 Jàu Páijǎng. 我 fùchīn 是他的 hǎu péngyǔ.	The Platoon Leader Jàu of the American Army. My father is a good friend of his.

Lĭ:	Jàu Páijăng tsúng shémma dìfang lái?	Where does Platoon Leader Jàu come from?
Bái:	Tsúng chéng lĭtou lái.	He comes from the city.
Lĭ:	我 kéyi kànkan Jàu Páijăng ma?	May I see Platoon Leader Jàu?
Bái:	他 yĭjing dzŏule.	He has left already.
Lĭ:	你 fùchīn 在 jyā ma?	Is your father at home?
Bái:	不在 jyā. 他 gēn Jàu Páijăng 一kwàr dàu Jyŏujīnshān chyùle.	No, he isn't. He went with Platoon Leader Jàu to San Francisco.
Lĭ:	Jīn天 wăn上 他們 hwéilai ma?	Will they be back this evening?
Bái:	不 hwéilai. 他們 jīn天 wăn上 在 Jyòujīnshān chr̄ wănfàn.	No, they won't be back. They will have supper this evening in San Francisco.
Lĭ:	他們 míng天 hwéilai ma?	Will they be back tomorrow?
Bái:	我 syăng 他們 míng天 yàu hwéilai chr̄ 中 fàn.	I think they will be back tomorrow for lunch.

Lǐ:	Yīngwén shū, 你 mǎile ma?	Did you buy the English book?
Bái:	Mǎile.	Yes, I did.
Lǐ:	Hǎu. 我 jyāu 你 nyàn Yīngwén.	Fine. Let me teach you English.

48.	dzǎufàn	早飯	N:	breakfast (early meal)
49.	dzǒu	走	V:	walk; go, leave
50.	dzwótyān	昨天	MA/N:	yesterday
51.	hwéilai	回來	V:	come back, return here
52.	jūngfàn	中飯	N:	lunch (middle meal)
53.	-le	了	P:	(verb and sentence suffix, indicating completion of action)
54.	lùjyūn	陸軍	N:	army
55.	méi-, méi(you)	沒, 沒有	P:	(verb prefix, negating completing of action)
56.	míngtyān	明天	MA/N:	tomorrow
57.	pái	排	N:	platoon (army unit)
58.	páijǎng	排長	N:	platoon leader
59.	wǎnfàn	晚飯	N:	supper, dinner (late meal)
60.	yàushr	要是	MA:	if, in case
61.	yǐjing	已經	A:	already
62.	Jūngwén	中文	N:	Chinese (language)
62.1	Déwén	德文	N:	German (language)
62.2	Fàwén	法文	N:	French (language)

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Completed Action With -le

The particle -le, either as a suffix to a verb, or as a sentence final, indicates the completion of the action of the verb or the entire predicate.

Jāng Syānsheng láile.	Mr. Jāng came.
Wǒ yǐjing chǐng tāmen le.	I have already invited them.
Tā gěi wǒ chyán le.	He gave me money.

In the case of verbs with simple objects, -le is used as a sentence final. One often finds another -le suffixed to the main verb.

Nín chr̄le fàn le ma?	Have you eaten?
Wǒ gěile tā neige byǎu le.	I've given him that watch.

2. Negation of Completed Action With mei

The negative particle méi-(or méiyou) is used as a prefix to the verb for the negative form of the verb of completed action or the negative form of the entire predicate.

Tā méilái.	He didn't come.
Wǒmen dōu méichyù.	None of us went.
Wǒmen méikàn bàu.	We didn't read the newspaper.

3. Questions and Completed Action

Note the following forms for the questions of completed action.

Tā láile ma?	Did (or has) he come?
Tā láile méilái?	Did (or has) he come?
Tā láile méiyǒu?	Did (or has) he come?
Tā méilái ma?	Didn't (or hasn't) he come?
Nín chr̄ (le) fàn le ma?	Have you eaten?
Nín chr̄ (le) fàn le meiyou?	Have you eaten?
Nín méichr̄fàn ma?	Didn't you eat?

With transposed objects, -le is attached to the verb only:

Jīntyande bàu, nín kànle ma?	Have you read today's newspaper?
Jīntyande bàu, nín kànle meikàn?	Have you read today's newspaper?
Jīntyande bàu, nín kànle meiyou?	Have you read today's newspaper?
Jīntyande bàu, nín méikàn ma?	Didn't you read today's newspaper?

4. Co-verbs in Completed Action

When co-verbs are used to modify a verb in completed action, -le is attached to the verb in positive sense, and méi- precedes the co-verb in negative sense.

Tā dàu lóushang chyùle ma?	Did he go upstairs?

Tā dàu méidàu sywésyau lái?	Did he come to school?
Nǐ méigēn tā shwōhwà ma?	Didn't you talk with him?

Translate the following:

1) He gave me a book, and I thanked him.

2) In the morning we had our breakfast and went shopping.

3) I bought a shirt and a necktie, and my wife bought a hat.

4) Did you write your name?

5) Yesterday I went to the bus station and met my friend.

6) Did you have your supper? If you didn't, please come here.

7) I have had my supper. May I come tomorrow?

8) I went to San Francisco yesterday and came back this morning.

9) I bought a pair of shoes yesterday. Do you like them?

10) I went to the airport, but the airplane had left.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Jīn天 Lĭbàijĭ?	What day of the week is today?
	B:	Jīn天 Lĭbài三 .	Today is Wednesday.
	A:	Dzwó天 Lĭbàijĭ?	What day of the week was yesterday?
	B:	Dzwó天 Lĭbài二	Yesterday was Tuesday.
	A:	Míng天 Lĭbàijĭ?	What day of the week is tomorrow?
	B:	Míng天 Lĭbài四 .	Tomorrow will be Thursday.
	A:	Jīn天 jĭhàu?	What day of the month is today?
	B:	Jīn天 十七hàu.	Today is the 17th.
	A:	Dzwó天 jĭhàu?	What day of the month was yesterday?
	B:	Dzwó天 十六 hàu.	Yesterday was the 16th.
	A:	Míng天 jĭhàu?	What day of the month will tomorrow be?
	B:	Míng天 十八 hàu.	Tomorrow will be the 18th.

2.	A:	他 dzwó天 hwéilaile ma?	Did he get back yesterday?
	B:	Dzwó天 他 hwéilaile.	Yes, he got back yesterday.
	A:	Jàu Páijǎng yàu míng天 dzǒu ma?	Is Platoon Leader Jàu leaving tomorrow?
	B:	Jàu Páijǎng míng天 一dìng dzǒu.	Platoon Leader Jàu certainly will leave tomorrow.
	A:	Bái 小jye jīn天 yàu lái sywé Yīngwén ma?	Is Miss Bái coming to study English today?
	B:	Jīn天 他 一dìng yàu lái sywé Yīngwén.	She certainly will come to study English today.
3.	A:	Dzǎufàn nín chr̄le ma?	Have you had your breakfast?
	B:	Dzǎufàn 我 chr̄le.	I have had my breakfast.
	A:	中fàn nín chr̄le 没有?	Have you had your lunch?
	B:	中fàn 我 chr̄le.	I have had my lunch.
	A:	Wǎnfàn nín chr̄le 没chr̄?	Have you had your supper?
	B:	Wǎnfàn 我也 chr̄le.	I have also had my supper.

4.	A: Dégwó 有 lùjyūn ma?	Is there an army in Germany?
	B: 他們 有 lùjyūn.	Yes, there is.
	A: Fàgwó 没有 lùjyūn ma?	Isn't there an army in France?
	B: Fàgwó 也 有 lùjyūn.	Yes, there is an army in France, too.
	A: R̀běn 有 lùjyūn 没有?	Is there an army in Japan?
	B: R̀běn 也 有 lùjyūn.	Yes, there is an army in Japan, too.
	A: 中gwó 有 没有 lùjyūn?	Is there an army in China?
	B: 中gwó 也 有 lùjyūn.	Yes, there is an army in China, too.
	A: Něigwó 的 lùjyūn dzwèi hǎu?	Which country has the best army?
	B: Měigwo 的 lùjyūn dzwèi hǎu, kè 是 中gwó 的 也 hěn hǎu.	America has the best army, but the Chinese army is very good too.

	A: 不是 Dégwó 的 lùjyūn dzwèi hǎu ma?	Isn't the German army the best?
	B: Dégwó 的 lùjyūn hěn hǎu, kè是.不是 dzwèi hǎu .	The German army is very good, but not the best.
5.	A: 你們 nèibān 有 dwōshau 人 ?	How many people are there in your squad?
	B: 我們 nèibān 有 九個人·	There are nine people in our squad.
	A: 你們 nèipái 有 dwōshau 人 ?	How many people are there in your platoon?
	B: 我們 nèipái 有 四十個人 ·	There are forty people in our platoon.
	A: 你們 nèilyán 有 dwōshau 人 ?	How many people are there in your company?
	B: 我們 nèilyán 有 一 bǎi 六十個人 .	There are a hundred and sixty people in our company.
6.	A: Lǐ Páijǎng nèipái 在 shémma dìfang?	Where is Platoon Leader Lǐ's platoon?
	B: 在 Jyòujīnshān.	It is in San Francisco.

	A:	Jàu Páijǎng nèipái 在 shémma dìfang?	Where is Platoon Leader Jàu's platoon?
	B:	在 Jyòujīnshān chéng lǐtou.	In the city of San Francisco.
	A:	Jāng Shr̀gwānjǎng nèibān 在 shémma dìfang?	Where is Master Sergeant Jāng's squad?
	B:	他們 nèibān 在 sywésyàu lǐtou.	His squad is at school.
	A:	Wáng Shàuwèi 他們 nèipái 在 shémma dìfang?	Where is Second Leiutenant Wáng's platoon?
	B:	Wáng Shàuswèi 他們 nèipái 在 sywésyàu wàitou.	Second Lieutenant Wáng's platoon is outside the school.
7.	A:	Nǐ míng天 wǎn上 chǐng 我們 chr̄ wǎnfàn ma?	Will you invite us for dinner tomorrow evening?
	B:	我 míng天 wǎn上 chǐng 你們 chr̄ wǎnfàn, chǐng 你 gēn 你 nyǔpéngyou 一kwàr lái.	Yes, I will invite you for dinner tomorrow evening, please come with your girl friend.

A:	你 chǐngle Jāng Páijǎng le ma?	Did you invite Platoon Leader Jāng?
B:	我 chǐngle Jāng Páijǎng le.	I have invited Platoon Leader Jāng.
A:	你 gēn 你 tàitai shwōle ma?	Have you told your wife?
B:	我 yǐjīng gēn 他 shwōle.	I have already told her.
A:	Dūngsyi dōu mǎile ma?	Have you bought everything yet?
B:	Dūngsyi dōu mǎile.	(We) have bought everything.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 32-39)

32.	了	le	P:	(verbal and sentence suffix)	chr̄ 了	- have eaten
					lái 了	- have come
33.	王	wáng	N:	(a surname); king	王先生	- Mr. Wáng
					王上 syàu	- Colonel Wáng
					王小 jye	- Miss Wáng
34.	先	syān	A:	first	先生	- Mr.; sir; teacher; polite for husband
					你先 dzǒu	- you go first
35.	生	shēng	BF: V:	scholar born	sywé 生	- student
36.	日	r̀	BF:	sun, day	日本	- Japan
37.	本	běn	BF: M:	original volume (books)	日本 十本 shū	- Japan - ten books
38.	火	hwǒ	N:	fire	火車	- train
					火車 jàn	- railway station
39.	車	chē	N:	vehicle	chì 車	- automobile
					chì 車 jàn	- bus stop or station

B. Sentences

1. 王先生是日本人.

2. 他nèr 沒有火車, kě 是他有chì 車.

3. 他 ài kàn 中gwo shū, 也 ài kàn 日本 shū.

4. 你有jǐ 個日本 péngyou?

5. 我有兩個. 他們 dzwó 天 dzǒu 了.

6. Dzǎufàn 你 chr̄ 了沒 chr̄?

7. 我 chr̄ 了, kě 是他沒 chr̄.

8. 大人yàu mǎi 日本chì 車, 小 hǎidz yàu mǎi
日本小火車.

9. 五月我沒dàu 日本 chyù.

10. 他們有九本中gwo shū.

11. 我有八 kwài chyán.

12. 他們有六七本日本 shū ma?

13. Yàu 是他們有六七本. 他們一dìng hwèi shwō
日本 hwà.

14. Nèiwei 中gwo 先生在nǎr chr̄ 中fàn?

15. Dzǎu上的bàu, wǎn 上的bàu, 我dōu 沒 kàn; yīn -

wèi 我 dōu 沒有.

16. 王先生在 shémma dìfang nyànshū?

17. 王先生在日本 nyànshū.

18. 火車上有兩個大 jūng.

19. Jwōdz 下 tou 有兩個小火車.

20. 你 kàn 的 nèisye shū 是 shéi 的?

21. Dōu 是王先生的. 他 dōu yǐjīng kàn 了.

22. 王先生 mǎi 了十本日本 shū; kě 是他沒 mǎi 日本 bǐ.

C. Story

王先生的 péngyou, Jāng 先生, tsúng 日本 dàu Měigwo lái 了. 王先生 tsúng syāng 下 dzwò 火車 dàu Jyòujīnshān chyù kàn 他. 王 tàitai yīnwèi háidz tài 小沒 chyù. 王先生 chǐng Jāng 先生在一個中 gwo fàngwǎr chr 中 fàn. Jāng 先生 gěi 了王先生三四本日本 shū. Jāng 先生 shwō: 「日本 hěn 有 yìsz. Yàu 是你有 chyán, 你一 dìng yàu dàu 日本 chyù kànkan.

L. 19

Jyē 上 dōu 是 hǎukàn 的小 jye. 」 王先生 shwō:
「我有太太, 也有兩個小 háidz, 我不 néng chyù.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 21-25)

沒 也 上 下 有

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 沒

2. 乚 (bent, 5) as in: 也

3. 一 (one, 1) as in: 上 , 下

4. 月 (moon, 74)(see Lesson 17) as in: 有

LESSON 20

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	Bái 上syàu hwéilai 了 ma?	Has Colonel Bái returned?
	B:	Hái 沒 hwéilai ne.	No, he hasn't.
	A:	Jàu Páijǎng hwéilai 了 ma?	Has Platoon Leader Jàu returned?
	B:	沒 hwéilai ne.	No, he hasn't.
	A:	Bái 小jye lái 了 ma?	Has Miss Bái come?
	B:	沒 lái ne.	No, she hasn't come yet.
	A:	你們 chr̄fàn 了 ma?	Have you eaten?
	B:	Hái 沒 chr̄ ne.	No, we haven't.
	A:	Dzwòfàn 的 dzwòfàn 了 ma?	Has the cook prepared the food?
	B:	沒 dzwò ne.	No, he hasn't.
2.	A:	你 nyǔer dàu nǎr chyù 了?	Where did your daughter go?
	B:	我 nyǔer dàu lóu 上 chyù 了.	My daughter went upstairs.

	A:	他 kànbau chyù 了 ma?	Did she go to read the newspapers?
	B:	他 yǐjing kàn 了 bàu 了 , 他 nyànshū chyù 了 .	She has already read the newspapers; she went up to study.
	A:	他 jīn 天 dzǎu 上 没 nyànshū ma?	Didn't she study this morning?
	B:	Jīn 天 dzǎu 上 他 dzwò dzǎufàn 了 , swǒyi 没 nyànshū.	She prepared breakfast this morning, so she didn't study.
3.	A:	你 dau 日本 chyu dzwò shémma chyù 了 ?	Why did you go to Japan?
	B:	我 dau 日本 chyu nyànshū chyù 了 .	I went to Japan to study.
	A:	他 dau Dégwo dzwò shémma chyù 了 ?	Why did he go to Germany?
	B:	他 dau Dégwo mǎi chìchē chyù 了 .	He went to Germany to buy cars.
	A:	Jāng Shàusyàu dau Měigwo lai dzwò shémma lái 了 ?	Why has Major Jāng come to America?

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B:	他 dau Měigwo lai nyànshū lái 了.	He has come to America to study.
A:	Bái 小jye dau 你 nèr chyu dzwò shémma chyù 了?	Why did Miss Bái go to your place?
B:	他 lái nyàn Yīngwén lái 了.	She came to study English.
A:	你 dau Jyòujīnshān chyu dzwò shémma chyù 了?	Why did you go to San Francisco?
B:	我 chyu chr̄ wǎnfàn chyù 了.	I went to have supper.
4. A:	Nín 的 shū 是 在 nǎr mǎi 的?	Where did you buy your book?
B:	我 的 shū 是 在 Fàgwó mǎi 的.	I bought my book in France.
A:	他 的 chènshān 是 在 nǎr mǎi 的?	Where did he buy his shirt?
B:	是 在 chéng lǐtou mǎi 的.	He bought his shirt in the city.
A:	Wǎnfàn 你們 是 在 nǎr chr̄ 的?	Where did you have your supper?

	B:	在 syāng 下 chr̄ 的.	We ate in the country.
	A:	Nín fùmǔ 是 tsúng nǎr lái 的?	Where did your parents come from?
	B:	他們是 tsúng Jūnggwo lái 的.	They came from China.
5.	A:	你是 dzwò shémma chē dàu jèr lái 的?	How did you come here?
	B:	我是 dzwò hwǒchē lái 的.	I came by train.
	A:	Nín fùchin 是 dzwò shémma chē lái 的?	How did your father come?
	B:	他是 dzwò chìchē lài 的.	He came by automobile.
	A:	Nín mǔchin 是 dzwò shémma chē lái 的?	How did your mother come here?
	B:	他也是 dzwò chìchē lái 的.	She also came by automobile.
	A:	Nín tàitài 是 dzwò shémma chē lái 的?	How did your wife come here?
	B:	他没 dzwò chìchē, 也没 dzwò hwǒchē, 是 dzwò fēijī lái 的.	She didn't come by automobile nor by train. She came by airplane.

6.	A:	Jàu Páijǎng 是 tsúng shémma dìfang dau 中 gwo chyù 的?	From where did Platoon Leader Jàu go to China?
	B:	他 是 tsúng 日本 dau 中 gwo chyù 的.	He went to China from Japan.
	A:	他 dau 中 gwo dzwò shémma chyù 了.	Why did he go to China?
	B:	他 dau 中 gwo dzwòshr̀ chyù 了.	He went to China to work.
7.	A:	你 是 dau jèr lái dzwò shémma lái 的?	Why have you come here?
	B:	我 是 dau jèr nyànshū lái 的.	I came here to study.
	A:	你 是 dau chéng lǐtou chyu dzwò shémma chyù 的?	Why did you go to the city?
	B:	我 是 mǎi dūngsyi chyù 的.	I went shopping.
	A:	你 tsúng nǎr chyù 的?	From where did you go?
	B:	Tsúng 我 jyā chyù 的.	I went from my home.
	A:	Dzwò shémma chē chyù 的?	How did you go?
	B:	Dzwò chìchē chyù 的.	I went by car.

II. Basic Dialogue

Lǐ:	Bái 小jye, 你 在 nǎr mǎi 的 Yīngwén shū?	Where did you buy your English book, Miss Bái?
Bái:	我 是 在 Jyòujīnshān mǎi 的.	I bought it in San Francisco.
Lǐ:	Jīn天 你 syǎng nyàn shémma?	What do you want to read today?
Bái:	我 syǎng nyàn jèi個 gùshr. Lǐ 先 生, nín chr̄ dzǎufàn 了 ma?	I wish to read this story. Have you had your breakfast, Mr. Lǐ?
Lǐ:	Hái 没 chr̄ ne. Kě是, nà 不 yàujǐn. Jèi個 gùshr 你 kàn 了 没有?	No, I haven't, but that doesn't matter. Have you read this story?
Bái:	Hái 没 kàn ne.	No, I haven't.
Lǐ:	我 kéyi gěi 你 shwōshwō jèi個 gùshr.	I can tell you this story.
Bái:	Hǎu. 我 dzwèi ài tīng gùshr.	Fine. I like to listen to stories the most.
Lǐ:	有 一個 háidz, 他 syǐhwān dāng bīng.	There is a boy who wants to be a soldier.

Bái:	Wèishémma?	Why?
Lǐ:	Yīnwèi byé 人 dōu shwō dāng bīng hǎu, swóyi 他 ywànyi dāng bīng.	He desires to become a soldier, because everyone says it is good to be a soldier.
Bái:	他 dàu shémma dìfang chyù dāng bīng chyù 了 ?	Where did he go to become a soldier?
Lǐ:	他 dàu Jyòujīnshān chyù dāng bīng chyù 了 .	He went to San Francisco to become a soldier.
Bái:	是 tsúng nǎr chyù 的?	From where did he go?
Lǐ:	Tsúng 他 jyā chyù 的.	He went from his home.
Bái:	他 jyàu shémma míngdz?	What was his name?
Lǐ:	我 不 jr̄dau. Nà 不 yàujǐn.	I don't know. However, that doesn't matter.
Bái:	我 hái 不 dǔng 他 wèishémma syǐhwan dāng bīng.	I still don't understand why he wants to be a soldier.
Lǐ:	他 的 gēge dōu 是 jyūngwān, swóyi 他 也 syǐhwan dāng bīng.	All his brothers are officers, therefore he likes to be a soldier, too.

Bái:	有 jǐ 個 gēge? Dōu 在 lùjyūn ma?	How many brothers does he have? Are they all in the Army?
Lǐ:	一 gùng 有 三 個 gēge. 兩 個 在 lùjyūn, 一 個 在 hǎijyūn.	He has three elder brothers altogether. Two are in the Army and one is in the Navy.
Bái:	在 lùjyūn 的 nèi 兩 個 gēge dōu dzwò shémma?	What are the two brothers in the Army doing?
Lǐ:	他 大 gē 是 yíngjǎng, 他 二 gē 是 lyànjǎng.	His eldest brother is a battalion commander and his second brother is a company commander.
Bái:	他們 dōu 在 shémma dìfang?	Where are they?
Lǐ:	他 大 gē nèiyíng 在 Jyòujīnshān chéng lǐtou, 他 二 gē nèilyán 在 Jyòujīnshān chéng wàitou.	His eldest brother's battalion is in San Francisco, and his second brother's company is outside San Francisco.

Bái:	Jèi個 gùshr jēn 有 yìsz, nín hái 有 byé 的 gùshr ma?	This story is really interesting. Do you have other stories?
Lǐ:	有. Míng天 我 gěi 你 shwō. Syàn在 我 yàu chyù chr̄ dzǎufàn.	Yes, I do. I'll tell them to you tomorrow. I want to go and have my breakfast now.
Bái:	Syèsyè. Syèsyè.	Thank you.
Lǐ:	沒 shémma.	Don't mention it.

Vocabulary

63.	byéde	别的	N:	other, another
64.	byéren	别人	N:	other people
65.	dāng	當	V:	to be a, become, (act as soldier, officer, teacher, etc.)
65.1	dāng bīng	當兵	VO:	join the army
66.	gěi	給	CV:	for, to (for benefit of)
67.	gùshr	故事	N:	story
67.1	shwō gùshr	說故事	VO:	tell a story
67.2	tīng gùshr	聽故事	VO:	listen to a story
68.	hái	還	A:	still, yet, again
69.	hǎijyūn	海軍	N:	navy
70.	méi shémma	沒甚麼	IE:	don't mention it! it's nothing at all
71.	nà	那	SP:	that (in general)
72.	nà búyàujǐn	那不要緊	IE:	that's nothing! never mind!
73.	ne	呢	P:	(sentence suffix, indicating suspense negative statements)
74.	yíng	營	N:	battalion (army unit)
75.	yíngjǎng	營長	N:	battalion commander

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Suspense with *ne*

In the case of negated statements with *mei*, or *hái méi*, *ne* is used as a sentence suffix to show that the action of the verb has not yet taken place but that it may take place in the near future.

Tā méidzou ne.	He hasn't left yet.
Wǒ méichr̄fan ne.	I haven't eaten yet.
Tā tàitai hai méilai ne.	His wife has not come yet.
Nèige dž nǐ yǐjīng sywéle ma?	Have you learned that word yet?
(Hái) méi ne.	Not yet.

Translate the following:

1) Have you read this book?
2) I haven't read this book yet.
3) Have you had your supper yet?
4) I haven't had my supper yet.
5) Did you go to the railway station?
6) I haven't gone to the railway station yet.

2. Purpose and Completed Action

The purpose of coming or going is indicated by placing the verb *lái* or *chyù* immediately before or after the purpose expression or in both places. (See Lesson 12, Note 2). When completed action is indicated, -*le* is attached to *lái* or *chyù* at the end of the sentence only.

Tā dàu Jūnggwo chyù jyāushu.	He is going to China to teach.
Tā dàu Jūnggwo jyāushu chyù.	He is going to China to teach.
Tā dàu Jūnggwo chyù jyāushu chyù.	He is going to China to teach.
Tā dàu Jūnggwo jyāushu chyùle.	He went to China to teach.
Tā dàu Jūnggwo chyù jyāushu chyùle.	He went to China to teach.

Translate the following:

1) He went to San Francisco to become a soldier.

2) He went to tell the children stories.

3) I came to paint.

4) Miss Bái went to study English.

5) I went to town to buy shoes.

3. Stressing Place, Conveyance, and Purpose

Circumstances connected with the action of the main verb, such as the person who did the action, the place where the action occurred (with *dzài*), or started from (with *tsúng*), or going to (with *dàu*), or what conveyance was used (with *dzwò*), or the purpose, are all stressed with the *shr̀* . . . . *de* clausal construction. The word *shr̀* in this construction is often omitted.

Nǐ shr tsúng nǎr láide?	Where did you come from?
Wǒ shr tsúng wǒ jyā láide.	I came from my home.

Nǐ shr dzěmma chyùde?	How did you go?
Wǒ shr dzwò chìchē chyùde.	I went by car.
Nǐ shr chyù dzwò shémma chyùde?	Why did you go?
Wǒ shr chyù nyànshū chyùde.	I went to study.
Nǐ dzěmma hwéilaide?	How did you come back?
Wǒ dzwò chìchē hwéilaide.	I came back by car.
Dzwòtyan nǐ shr chr̄de shémma fàn?	What kind of food did you have yesterday?
Dzwòtyan wǒ shr chr̄de Jūnggwo fàn.	I had Chinese food yesterday.
Nǐ shr̀ dzài nǎr chr̄de fàn?	Where did you eat?
Wǒ shr̀ dzài chéngli chr̄de fàn.	I ate downtown.
Nǐ shr̀ gēn shéi yíkwàr chr̄de fàn?	Whom did you eat with?
Wǒ shr̀ gēn wǒ dìdi yíkwàr chr̄de fàn.	I ate with my younger brother.

Translate the following with the emphasis on the underlined circumstances:

1) *How* did he go to San Francisco?

2) He went to *San Francisco* by bus.

3) From *where* did he go?

4) He went from *his home*.

5) *Why* did he go to San Francisco?

6) He went to San Francisco *to join the Army*.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Nin syăng yàu shémma?	What do you want?
	B:	我 jyòu yàu 中gwó bĭ.	I only want a Chinese pen.
	A:	Nín hái yàu byé 的 ma?	Do you want anything else?
	B:	Byé 的, 我 dōu 有.	I have everything else.
	A:	Hău, 我 jyòu gĕi nín 中gwó bĭ.	Fine. I'll only give you a Chinese pen.
	B:	Syèsyè nín.	Thank you.
	A:	沒 shémma.	Don't mention it.
	B:	Dzwó 天 nín gĕi 我 的 中gwó bĭ, 我 gĕi 我 tàitài 了	I gave my wife the Chinese pen that you gave me yesterday.
	A:	他 hĕn syĭhwan nèi 個 bĭ ma?	Does she like that pen?
	B:	Hĕn syĭhwan. 他 syĕ 了 hĕndwō dz̀ 了.	Very much. She wrote many characters.
2.	A:	Yĭngjăng, lyánjăng, shéi 大?	Which is higher, a battalion commander or a company commander?

	B:	Yíngjǎng 大, lyánjǎng 小. Lyánjǎng gěi yíngjǎng dzwòshr̀.	The battalion commander is higher, and the company commander is lower. A company commander works for the battalion commander.
	A:	Lyánjǎng, páijǎng, shéi 大?	Which is higher, a company commander or a platoon leader?
	B:	Lyánjǎng 大, páijǎng 小. Páijǎng gěi lyánjǎng dzwòshr.	A company commander is higher, and a platoon leader is lower. A platoon leader works for the company commander.
3.	A:	Wèishémma 你 shwō Měigwo Lùjyūn dzwèi hǎu?	Why do you say that the American Army is the best?
	B:	Yīnwèi byé 人 dōu shwō Měigwo Lùjyūn dzwèi hǎu, swóyi 我也 shwō Měigwo Lùjyūn dzwèi hǎu.	I say that the American Army is the best because everybody says so.

	A:	Wèishémma 你 shwō Měigwo Hǎijyūn dzwèi hǎu?	Why do you say that the American Navy is the best?
	B:	Yīnwèi byé人 dōu shwō Měigwo Hǎijyūn dzwèi hǎu.	Because everybody says the American Navy is the best.
4.	A:	你 syǐhwan dāng bīng ma?	Do you like to be a soldier?
	B:	我 syǐhwan dāng bīng.	I like to be a soldier.
	A:	你 syàn在 hái yàu dāng bīng ma?	Now do you still want to join the army?
	B:	我 syàn在 hái yàu dāng bīng.	Now I still want to join the army.
5.	A:	Shwō gùshr 的人是 shéi?	Who is telling a story?
	B:	是王上shr̀.	It is SFC Wáng.
	A:	Tīng gùshr 的人是 shéi?	Who is listening to the story?
	B:	是他 érdz gēn nyǔer.	They are his sons and daughters.

	A:	你 hwèi shwō shémma gùshr?	What stories can you tell?
	B:	我 hwèi shwō Měigwo gùshr.	I can tell American stories.
	A:	你 syǐhwan tīng shémma gùshr?	What stories do you like to listen to?
	B:	我 syǐhwan tīng 有 yìsz 的 gùshr.	I like to listen to interesting stories.
	A:	Chǐng 你 gěi 我 shwō 一個 gùshr.	Please tell me a story.
	B:	我 kéyi gěi 你 shwō 一個 Měigwó gùshr.	I can tell you an American story.
6.	A:	你 mǎi dūngsyi 了 ma?	Have you done your shopping?
	B:	Hái 沒 mǎi ne.	Not yet.
	A:	你 chr̄fàn 了 ma?	Have you eaten?
	B:	Hái 沒 chr̄ ne.	Not yet.
	A:	你 hējyǒu 了 ma?	Have you done any drinking?
	B:	Hái 沒 ne.	Not yet.

	A:	你 tàitai dzwòfàn 了 ma?	Has your wife prepared the meal?
	B:	Hái 沒 ne.	Not yet.
7.	A:	你 dàu 我 jèr lái, 你 tàitai jr̄dau ma?	Does your wife know you're coming to my place?
	B:	他 不 jr̄dau, nà 不 yàujǐn.	She doesn't know; however, it doesn't matter.
	A:	你 mǎi jèi 個 byǎu, 你 tàitai jr̄dau ma?	Does your wife know you are buying this watch?
	B:	他 不 jr̄dau, nà 不 yàujǐn.	She doesn't know; however, it doesn't matter.
8.	A:	一 yíng 有 jǐlyán?	How many companies are there in a battalion?
	B:	一 yíng 有 三 lyán.	There are three companies in a battalion.
	A:	一 lyán 有 jǐpái?	How many platoons are there in a company?

	B:	一 lyán 有 三 pái.	There are three platoons in a company.
	A:	一 pái 有 jǐbān?	How many squads are there in a platoon?
	B:	一 pái 有 三 bān.	There are three squads in a platoon.
	A:	一 bān 有 dwōshau 人?	How many men are there in a squad?
	B:	一 bān 有九個人.	There are nine men in a squad.
9.	A:	你們 yǐjīng chr̄ 了 dzǎufàn 了 ma?	Have you had your breakfast yet?
	B:	我們 yǐjīng chr̄ 了 dzǎufàn 了.	We have had our breakfasts.
	A:	你們 yǐjīng chr̄ 了 wǎnfàn 了 ma?	Have you had your supper yet?
	B:	我們 hái 没 chr̄ wǎnfàn ne.	We haven't had our suppers yet.
10.	A:	Dzwó天的 bàu, Lǐ Yíngjǎng kàn 了 没有?	Has Battalion Commander Lǐ read yesterday's newspaper yet?

B:	Dzwó天的 bàu, Lǐ Yíngjǎng yǐjīng kàn 了.	Battalion Commander Lǐ has read yesterday's newspaper.
A:	Jīn天的 bàu, Lǐ Yíngjǎng hái 没 kàn ma?	Hasn't Battalion Commander Lǐ read today's newspaper yet?
B:	Jīn天的 bàu, Lǐ Yíngjǎng hái 没 kàn ne.	Battalion Commander Lǐ hasn't read today's newspaper yet.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 40-47)

40.	水	shwěi	N:	water	hē 水	- drink water
41.	太	tài	A:	too, excessively	太小	- too small
			BF:	太太 (Mrs., madame)	太多	- too much
					太太	- Mrs; wife
42.	可	kě	BF:	may, but, however	可以	- may, can
					可是	- but
			A:	indeed, certainly		
43.	以	yǐ	BF:	可以 (may)	可以	- may
				swó 以 (therefore)	swó 以	- therefore
44.	回 囬 囘	hwéi	V: M:	return a time	回 lái	- come back, return(here)
45.	子	dz	P:	(noun suffix)	jwō 子	- table
					yǐ 子	- chair
					小 hái 子	- child
					ér 子	- son
46.	多	dwō	SV:	be much, many	多少 ?	- how many? how much?
					hěn 多	- great many, very much
					太多	- too much

47. 少	shǎu	SV:	be few, little	hěn 不少	- quite a lot
				少 shwōhuà, 多 dzwòshr̀.	- talk less, do more
	shàu	SV:	young, junior	少 wèi	- second lieutenant
				少 syàu	- major (military)

B. Sentences

1. 他可以 hē jyǒu ma?
2. 不可以，太小.
3. 他可以 hē 水 ma?
4. 可以，可是不 yàu hē 太多.
5. 你是 dzwò 火車回 lái 的 ma?
6. 我不是 dzwò 火車回 lái 的.
7. 王先生，王太太 dàu nǎr chyù 了?
8. Dàu 日本 chyù 了.
9. 他們的小 hái 子也 chyù 了 ma?
10. 小 hái 子沒 chyù, 他們 dōu 太小.
11. 王少 wèi 是在 nǎr chr̄ 的 fàn?
12. 王少 wèi 是在火車上 chr̄ 的 fàn.
13. Lǐ 太太是不是中 gwó 人?

14. 是，可是他不 hwèi syě 中 gwo dž.

15. 你有多少 chyán?

16. 我有兩 wàn 六 chyān 四 bǎi kwài chyán.

17. Lǐ 少 syàu 的 chyán hěn 多 ba?

18. Lǐ 少 syàu 的 chyán 不太多，hěn 少

19. Jwō 子下 tou wèishomma 有 hěn 多水？

20. 我可以 dzwò byé 人的 yǐ 子不可以？

21. 可以，可是你 wèishémma 不 dzwò 你的 yǐ 子？

22. 他 ér 子 dzwò 了我的 yǐ 子，swó 以我 yàu dzwò
byé 人的 yǐ 子

23. 你 wèn 他有多少 chyán 了沒有？

24. 沒 ne, 他 hái 沒回 lái ne.

C. Story

王先生，王太太的大 ér 子 jyàu 小王。小王 dàu jèr nyànshū lái 了。他是 nyàn 中 wēn lái 的。七月四 hàu 王先生，王太太 lái kàn 小王，wèn 小王 sywé 了多少中 gwo hwà, hwèi syě 多少中 gwo dž.

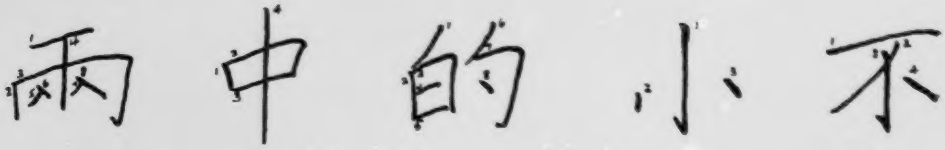
L. 20

小王 shwō:「我 hwèi shwō hěn 多 中 gwo hwà, 可是 byé 人不一 dǐng dǔng. 中 gwo dz̀ 太 nán syě. 我 sywé 了二十五個, 可是 jyòu hwèi syě 八九個. 我 syě 的 dz̀, byé 人 dōu shwō nà 是 hwàr 不是 dz̀. 在 jèr 我 jyòu 可以 hē 水, 不可以 hējyǒu 我天天 wǎn 上 dàu chéngli chyù hējyǒu. Swó 以我不 ywànyi 在 jèr nyànshū.」

王太太 shwō:「在 jèr jyòu 可以 hē 水, 不可以 hējyǒu, nà 不 yàujǐn! 你 hài 是小 hài 子, dzwèi hǎu 不 hējyǒu. 你天天 gēn 你們的先生 shwō 中wén, byé 人一 dǐng dǔng 你的中 gwo hwa. 你 wǎn上不 dàu chéngli chyu, 天天 syě 一 dyanr dz̀, 你的中 gwo dz̀ 一 dǐng hěn hǎu. Yàu 是你不 nyànshū, 你不可以回 lái.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 26-30)



B. Radicals

1. 入 (enter, 11) as in: 兩

(Note the difference between 人 and 入)

2. 丨 (down stroke, 2) as in: 中

3. 白 (white, 106) as in: 的

4. 小 (small, 42) as the word: 小

5. 一 (one, 1) (see Lesson 19) as in: 不

LESSON 21

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A: 你是 shémma shŕhou lái的?	When did you come?
B: 我是 jīn天 dzǎu上 lái的.	I came this morning.
A: 你是 shémma shŕhou dàu jèi個 chéng lái的?	When did you come to this town?
B: 我是 chyùyán 三月 dàu jèr lái的.	I came here last year in March.
A: 你是 shémma shŕhou dàu jèi個 sywésyàu lái的?	When did you come to this school?
B: 我是 chyùnyán dàu jèi個 sywésyàu lái的.	I came to this school last year.
A: 你是 shémma shŕhou mǎi的 nèi個 syīn lǐngdài?	When did you buy that new necktie?
B: 我是 上月 mǎi的.	I bought it last month.

	A: 你是 shémma shŕhou mǎi的 nèijyàn syīn chènshān?	When did you buy that new shirt?
	B: 我是上 lǐbài mǎi的.	I bought it last week.
	A: 你是 shémma shŕhou gěi 你太太 mǎi的 nèi個 syīn màu子?	When did you buy that new hat for your wife?
	B: 我是上 lǐbài三 gěi 他 mǎi的.	I bought it for her on last Wednesday.
2.	A: Nín 是 něinyán lái的?	What year did you come here?
	B: 我是一九四八 lái的.	I came in 1948.
	A: 是 něi月 lái的?	What month did you come here?
	B: 是七月 lái的.	I came in July.
	A: 是一九四八, 七月, něi天 lái的?	On what day of July in 1948 did you come?
	B: 是一九四八, 七月, 十五hàu lái的.	I came on July 15, 1948.

	A:	是 nèi 天 shémma shŕhou lái 的?	What time of that day did you come?
	B:	是 nèi 天 dzǎu 上 lái 的.	I came in the morning of that day.
3.	A:	你 是 shémma shŕhou dàu jèi 個 sywésyàu lái 的?	When did you come to this school?
	B:	Lǐbài 一 dzǎu 上 lái 的.	I came in the morning on Monday.
	A:	Lǐbài 二 wǎn 上 你 dàu nǎr chyù 了?	Where did you go in the evening on Tuesday?
	B:	我 dàu Lǐ 上 syàu nèr chyù nyàn Yīngwén chyù 了.	I went to Colonel Lǐ's place to study English.
4.	A:	你們 jèi 八 個 人 shéi dzwèi hǎu?	Who is the best among the eight of you?
	B:	Lǐ 上 wèi dzwèi hǎu. 他 dì 一.	Captain Lǐ is the best. He is the first.
	A:	Shéi dì 二?	Who ranks second?
	B:	Wáng 中 wèi dì 二.	First Lieutenant Wáng ranks second.

	A:	Shéi dì三 ?	Who ranks third?
	B:	Jàu 上syàu dì三 .	Colonel Jàu ranks third.
	A:	他們 dōu hěn tsūngming ba?	All of them are very intelligent, I suppose.
	B:	他們 dōu hěn tsūngming.	They are all very intelligent.
5.	A:	Syàn 在 你們 nyàn dìjǐ 本 shū?	Which book in the series are you studying now?
	B:	Syàn 在 我們 nyàn dì二本 shū.	We are now studying the second book.
	A:	你們 shémma shŕhou nyàn syīn shū?	When will you study a new book?
	B:	下月 dì三個 lǐbài 我們 yàu nyàn syīn shū.	We'll study a new book in the third week of next month.
6.	A:	你有 jǐ個 hái子 ?	How many children do you have?
	B:	有 三個.	We have three.
	A:	Dōu 是 nán 的 ma?	Are they all boys?

	B:	Dì一個 是 nán的, dì二個 是 nyǔ的, dì三個 也 是 nyǔ的.	The first one is a boy, the second one is a girl and so is the third one.
	A:	Dì一個 hái子 hwèi shwō 中gwo hwà ma?	Can the first child speak Chinese?
	B:	不 hwèi, 可是 dì二個 hwèi shwō.	No, he can't. But the second child can.
	A:	Wèishémma?	Why?
	B:	Yīnwèi dì二個 syǐhwan sywé.	Because the second one likes to learn.
7.	A:	你 dàu nǎr chyù了?	Where did you go?
	B:	Dàu chénglǐ 十五jyē chyù了.	I went to Fifteenth Avenue in town.
	A:	十五 jyē 在 nǎr?	Where is Fifteenth Avenue?
	B:	在 十四jyē hòutou.	It's behind Fourteenth Avenue.
	A:	我 hái 不jřdàu 在 nǎr.	I still don't know where it is.

	B:	在 十六 jyē chyántou.	It's before Sixteenth Avenue.
	A:	我 hái bùjr̄dàu 在 nǎr.	I still don't know where it is.
	B:	Mǐng天 chǐng 你 gēn 我 一kwàr chyù, hǎu 不 hǎu?	How about going there with me tomorrow?
	A:	Hǎu. 我們 mǐng天 一kwàr chyù.	Fine. We will go there tomorrow.
8.	A:	你 yǐjing chr̄ 了 ba?	You have eaten, I suppose.
	B:	Hái 没 chr̄ ne.	Not yet.
	A:	我 syǎng shū 你 yǐjing nyàn 了 ba?	I presume you have already read your book, haven't you?
	B:	Hái 没 nyàn ne.	Not yet.
	A:	Byé 的 shŕching dōu dzwò 了 ba?	I suppose you have done other things?
	B:	也 dōu 没 dzwò ne.	Not yet.
	A:	Wèishemma?	How come?
	B:	太太 不在 jyā, 我 不 syǐhwān dzwòshr̀.	My wife is not home; I don't like to work.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Nin 是 něinyán dāng 的 bīng?	What year did you join the army?
Lǐ:	是 一九四五 nyán.	It was in 1945.
Bái:	一九五一 nyán nin dzwò shémma?	What were you doing in 1951?
Lǐ:	我 dāng twánjǎng.	I was a regimental commander.
Bái:	Dì jǐtwán twánjǎng?	Commander of what regiment?
Lǐ:	Dì 十五 twán. Bái 小jye, 我 ming天 yàu dàu chējàn chyù.	The Fifteenth Regiment. I am going to the station tomorrow, Miss Bái.
Bái:	有 shémma yàujǐn 的 shr̀?	Is there any important business?
Lǐ:	我 ér子 ming天 hwéilai.	My son is coming back tomorrow.
Bái:	Shémma shŕhou dàu?	When will he arrive?
Lǐ:	Ming天 jèi個 shŕhou dàu.	He'll arrive around this time tomorrow.

Bái:	他 nyánnyán dōu hwéilai ma?	Does he come back every year?
Lǐ:	Chyùnyán 没 hwéilai, yīnwèi 他 太 máng.	He didn't come back last year because he was very busy.
Bái:	Míngnyán 他 也 yàu hwéilai ba?	Will he come back again next year?
Lǐ:	我 hái 不 jr̄dau ne. 我 kéyi wènwèn 他.	I don't know yet. I can ask him.
Bái:	他 是 tsúng nǎr hwéilái 的?	Where did he return from?
Lǐ:	是 tsúng 日本 hwéilái 的.	He came back from Japan.
Bái:	他 是 jīnnyán dàu 日本 chyù 的 ma?	Did he go to Japan this year?
Lǐ:	不是. 是 chyùnyán chyù 的.	No, he went last year.
Bái:	他 在 日本 dzwò shémma?	What has he been doing in Japan?
Lǐ:	他 dzwò mǎimai.	He has been in business.
Bái:	Wèishémma 他 不 dāngbīng?	Why wasn't he in the army?

Lǐ:	他 syǐhwan dzwò mǎimai.	He likes to do business.
Bái:	他在日本 mài shémma?	What did he sell in Japan?
Lǐ:	Mài chìchē.	He sold cars.
Bái:	Mài syīn chìchē ba?	He sold new cars, I suppose.
Lǐ:	有 shŕhou mài syīn 的, 有 shŕhou mài jyòu 的.	He sometimes sold new cars and he sometimes sold old cars.
Bái:	我 syīwàng néng gēn nín 一 kwàr dàu chējàn chyù.	I hope I can go with you to the station.
Lǐ:	Hǎu, 我們 一 kwàr chyù.	O.K., we will go together.

Vocabulary

76.	ba	吧	P:	(sentence suffix implying probability)
77.	chējàn	車站	N:	station (bus or train)
78.	chyùnyán	去年	MA/N:	last year
79.	dàu	到	V:	arrive at, reach
80.	dì-	第	P:	(ordinalizing prefix to numbers)
80.1	dìjǐ?	第幾	SP:	which? (of series)
81.	jīnnyán	今年	MA/N:	this year
82.	míngnyán	明年	MA/N:	next year
83.	nyánnyán	年年	A:	year by year
84.	shŕhou	時候	N:	time
84.1	yǒu (de) shŕhou	有的時候	MA:	sometimes
85.	syīwàng	希望	V:	hope that, hope for, expect that
86.	twán	團	N:	regiment (army unit)
87.	twánjǎng	團長	N:	regimental commander
88.	yàujǐn	要緊	SV:	be important
88.1	búyàujǐn	不要緊	SV: IE:	not important never mind, that's nothing

THE YEAR

yìchyān-jyǒubǎi-lyòushŕ-yīnyán	1961
yìchyān-bābǎinyán	1800
yìchyān-chībǎi-yìshŕnyán	1710

(telephone-style)

yī-jyǒu-lyòu-yī-nyán	1961
yī-bā-lìng-lìng-nyán	1800
yī-chī-yī-lìng-nyán	1710

něi(yì)nyán?	which year?
chyùnyán	last year
jīnnyán	this year
míngnyán	next year

THE MONTH

*jǐywè? něi(ge)ywè?	which month?
shàng(ge)ywè	last month
syà(ge)ywè	next month

THE WEEK

Lǐbàijǐ?	which day(of the week)?
něi(ge)lǐbài?	which week?
shàng(ge)lǐbài	last week
jèi(ge)lǐbài	this week
syà(ge)lǐbài	next week

něilǐbàiyī?	which Monday?
shàng(ge)lǐbàiyī	last Monday
něilǐbàièr?	which Tuesday?
syà(ge)lǐbàièr	next Tuesday

THE DAY

jǐhàu?	which day(of the month)?
něi(yì)tyān?	which day
tyāntyān	everyday

*Distinguish between Yīywè(January) and yíge ywè (one month).

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III. Grammar Analysis

1. Stressing Time When

When it is desired to emphasize the time when an action did or did not take place, rather than the action itself, the shr.....de construction is used, as in the case of place, purpose, etc. Contrast the following pairs of sentences.

Wǒ péngyou dzwótyan láile.	My friend came yesterday.
Tā shr dzwótyan láide.	It was yesterday that he came.
Wǒ jīntyan mǎile shū le.	I bought a book today.
Jèiběn búshr jīntyan mǎide.	This volume is not the one I bought today.

Translate the following, stressing the time when:

1) When did you buy this newspaper?

2) I bought this newspaper this morning.

3) When were you a company commander?

4) In 1950 I was a company commander.

5) When did you hear this story?

6) I heard this story at supper time yesterday.

7) When did you go to the countryside?

8) I went to the countryside in June.

2. Probability With The Suffix ba

The sentence suffix ba is used to imply a probability, a conclusion based on the best light one has, yet leaving some room for doubt. Contrast the following pairs of sentences:

Tā hěn yǒu chyán ma?	Is he very rich?
Tā hěn yǒu chyán ba?	He is probably very rich, isn't he?
Tā shr̀ yíngjǎng ma?	Is he a battalion commander?
Tā shr̀ yíngjǎng ba?	He is a battalion commander, I suppose?
Nín hěn máng ma?	Are you very busy?
Nín hěn máng ba?	You are very busy, aren't you?

Translate the following:

1) I suppose you go to the country every year?

2) You have an important business, haven't you?

3) The railway station is probably here, isn't it?

4) You hope to go to China next year, don't you?

5) You are the regimental commander of the Fifth Regiment, aren't you?

3. Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing the particle dì to cardinal numbers.

dìyíge lǐbài	the first week
dìèrge érdz	the second son
dìsānge nyǔer	the third daughter
dìyī tyān	the first day

Dìyī twán, dìyī yíng, dìèr lyán	Second Company, First Battalion, First Regiment

Translate the following:

1) I want to tell two stories: the first one is a navy story, and the second is an army story.

2) The commander of the First Battalion is here.

3) I sold two paintings: the first one is a Chinese painting, and the second one is an American painting.

4) He is the platoon leader of the First Platoon, Third Company, Second Battalion.

5) She sang two songs: the first one is a Chinese song, and the second one is an American song.

4. Dates and Addresses

When giving dates and addresses, or other detailed units, times and places, the larger units always precede the smaller. No -de is used between the different divisions.

Yī-jyǒu-sz̀-wǔ nyán Báywe shŕwǔ hàu.	August 15, 1945
Shànghǎi Yī-líng-wǔ Jyē sānhàu	3 105th Street, Shànghai
Lǐbàisān wǎnshang	Wednesday evening

Translate the following:

1) I came here in March, 1950.

2) He has a shop on Fifth Avenue, Shanghai.

3) Fifty students came from Shanghai, China this year.

4) He is the squad leader of the First Squad, Second Platoon.

5) I live at 123 Fourteenth Street, New York City.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Chyùnyán 你 在 nǎr?	Where were you last year?
	B:	Chyùnyán 我 在 Dégwo.	I was in Germany last year.
	A:	Něinyán hwéilai 的?	What year did you return?
	B:	Jīnnyán hwéilai 的.	I returned this year.
	A:	Míngnyán 你 yàu dàu shémma dìfang chyù?	Where are you going next year?
	B:	Dàu Dégwo chyù, yīnwèi 在 nèr 我 有 jǐ個 hǎu péngyou.	I am going to Germany, because I have a few good friends there.
	A:	你 syīwang 你 nèi jǐ個 hǎu péngyou dàu Měigwo lái ma?	Do you hope that those friends of yours will come to America?
	B:	我 hěn syīwang 他 們 lái.	I hope very much they will come.
	A:	Nín gēn nín nèisyē péngyou 一dìng hěn hǎu ba?	You must be very close friends, I suppose.

	B:	Hĕn hău. 他們的 chyán 也是我的 chyán. 我的 chyán 也是他們的 chyán.	We are very good friends. We share one another's money.
2.	A:	Nín 是 nĕinyán dau Dégwo chyù 的?	What year did you go to Germany?
	B:	一九四五.	1945.
	A:	是一九四五 nĕi 月 dàu 的?	In which month of 1945 did you arrive?
	B:	是一九四五六月 dàu 的.	I arrived in June of 1945.
	A:	Nyánnyan dōu 有人 tsúng Mĕigwo dàu Dégwo chyù ba?	There are people who go to Germany from America every year, I suppose.
	B:	Nyánnyan dōu 有人 tsúng Mĕigwo dàu Dégwo chyù.	Right. There are people who go to Germany from America every year.
3.	A:	火車 jàn 在 shémma dìfang?	Where is the railway station?
	B:	七十二 jyē.	On 72nd Street.
	A:	Chì 車 jàn 在 shémma dìfang?	Where is the bus station?

	B:	也在七十二 jyē.	Also on 72nd Street.
	A:	七十二 jyē 有 hěn 多 Měigwó 人 ba?	Are there many Americans on 72nd Street?
	B:	有，可是不多·	Yes, there are some but not many.
	A:	Nǎr dzwèi 多?	Where are most of the Americans
	B:	一百 ling 七 jyē dzwèi 多.	Most of the Americans are on 107th Street.
4.	A:	Nín 在 Dégwo dzwò shémma shř?	What did you do when you were in Germany?
	B:	在 Měigwo Lùjyūn dāng twánjǎng.	I was a regimental commander in the U. S. Army.
	A:	Nín nèitwán 有 jǐyíng?	How many battalions were there in your regiment?
	B:	有 三 yíng.	There were three battalions.
	A:	Nèi 三 yíng 也 dōu 在 chéng lǐtou ba?	All the three battalions were in the city, I suppose.

	B:	不 dōu 在 chéng lĭtou. Dì 一 yíng 在 chéng lĭtou, dì 二 yíng gēn dì 三 yíng dōu 在 chéng wàitou.	They were not all in the city. The First Battalion was in the city, but the Second and the Third were outside the city.
	A:	Nín chángcháng 在 chéng lĭtou ba?	You are often in the city, I suppose.
	B:	有 shŕhou 在 chéng lĭtou, 有 shŕhou 在 chéng wàitou.	Sometimes I was in the city and sometimes I was outside the city.
5.	A:	Yíngjăng 的 shr̀ching yídìng hĕn yàujĭn ba?	The duties of a battalion commander are very important, I suppose.
	B:	Yíngjăng 的 shr̀ching hĕn yàujĭn, 可是 byé 人 的 shr̀ching 也 hĕn yàujĭn.	The duties of a battalion commander are very important, but the duties of the others are very important, too.
	A:	我 不 dŭng nín 的 yìsz.	I don't understand what you mean.

B:	Yíngjăng 有 yíngjăng 的 shr̀ching, lyánjăng 有 lyánjăng 的 shr̀ching. Dōu hĕn yàujĭn.	A battalion commander has his duties, and a company commander has his duties. All these duties are very important.
A:	Páijăng gēn bānjăng 的 shr̀ching 也 hĕn yàujĭn ma?	Are the duties of a platoon leader and a squad leader very important, too?
B:	Dōu yàujĭn.	They are all important.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 48-55)

48.	父	fù	BF:	father	父母	- parents
					父 chin	- father
49.	母	mǔ	BF:	mother	母 chin	- mother
50.	文	wén	BF:	language	中文	- Chinese (language)
					Yīng 文	- English (language)
					日文	- Japanese (language)
51.	男	nán	BF:	male (of persons)	男人	- man, male
					男 sywé 生	men students
					男 péngyou	- boy friend
52.	女	nyǔ	BF:	female (of persons)	女 er	- daughter
					女 hái 子	- girl
					女 péngyou	- girl friend
53.	地	dì	BF: N:	place ground	地方	- place
54.	方	fāng	BF: SV:	place square	地方	- place
55.	分	fēn	M:	cent; minute	五分 chyán	- five cents

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B. Sentences

1. Bái 上 wèi 的女 er nyàn 中文.
2. 他的先生是 Lǐ 先生.
3. Lǐ 先生的父母 dōu dǔng Yīng 文.
4. 他們可以在 jèi 個地方 chr̄fàn ma?
5. 在火車上 chr̄fàn hěn 有 yìsz.
6. 火車 lǐtou 有水, 可是不太多.
7. 王少 syàu 有多少 chyán?
8. 他 jyòu 有五分 chyán.
9. 王少 syàu 有四個男 hái 子.
10. 一.九五六 nyán 八月你在日本 ma?
11. 三個男的, 兩個女的.
12. 我不在日本. 我父 chīn 在日本.
13. 他是 shémma shŕhou 回 laí 的?
14. 一九五七,六月十九 hàu 回 lái 的.
15. 我可以 dàu nèi 個地方 chyù ma?
16. 可以. 你太太也 yàu chyù ma?
17. 我父 chin, 母 chin, 我太太, ér 子, 女 er,
    dōu syǎng chyù.

18. 男人有男péngyou 女人有女péngyou.

19. 車jàn上有不少大chì車ba?

20. 有小的，没有大的.

21. Jwō子上tou有màu子，下tou有五分chyán.

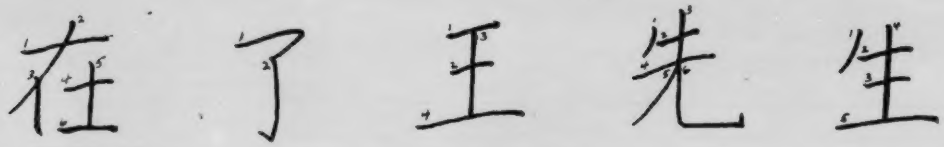
C. Story

父chīn chyùnyán dàu 日本 jyāu 中文 chyù 了 Dzwó天父chīn tsúng 日本回lái. 他gēn我們shwō: 「我是三月十hàu dàu的日本. Chǐng我jyāushū的nèi個sywésyau 在syāng下，我是dzwò火車dàu rèi個syāng下chyù的 Nèi一天sywésyàu有人dàu火車jàn lái jyē我. Nèi個sywésyàu hěn大，地方hěn好. 有男sywé生也有女sywé生. Sywé生的父母有的shŕhou lái kàn我jyāushū. 我gēn nèisyē sywé生shwō: 「你們有不dǔng的地方，可以wèn我」男sywé生cháng wèn我，可是女sywé生dōu太kèchi, dōu没wèn我. Nèi個sywésyau的男先生hěn多 女先生hěn少. 我dàu了的dì-

二天 dàu jyē上的 pù子 chyù gěi 你們母 chīn mǎi-了一個 byǎu; gěi 你們 mǎi 了四本 shū.— gùng jyòu yùng-了兩 bǎi 八十七 kwài 六 máu 八分 chyán.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 31-35)



B. Radicals

1. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 在

2. 亅 (hooked, 6) as in: 了

3. ⺩ (jade, 96) as in: 王

4. 儿 (man, 10) as in: 先

5. 生 (produce, 100) as in: 生

LESSON 22

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	Nín yùng shémma syědž?	What do you use to write?
	B:	我 yùng bǐ syědž.	I write with a pen.
	A:	Nín yùng shémma hwà shwō jèi個 gùshr?	What language will you use to tell this story?
	B:	我 yùng 中gwo hwà shwō.	I'll tell it in Chinese.
	A:	Nín yùng shémma hwà shwō nèi個 gùshr?	What language will you use to tell that story?
	B:	我 yùng Yīng文 shwō.	I'll tell it in English.
2.	A:	Lǐ 上syàu gěi shéi shwō gùshr?	To whom is Colonel Lǐ telling a story?
	B:	Gěi Bái 小jye shwō gùshr.	He is telling it to Miss Bái.
	A:	Lǐ 上syàu gěi shéi mǎi Yīng文 shū?	For whom is Colonel Lǐ buying an English book?
	B:	Gěi Bái 小jye mǎi.	He is buying it for Miss Bái.
	A:	Lǐ太太 gěi shéi dzwò dzǎufàn?	For whom does Mrs. Lǐ prepare breakfast?

B:	Gěi Lǐ 上syàu.	For Colonel Lǐ.
A:	Jāng 少syàu gěi shéi kāi chì 車 ?	For whom did Major Jāng drive?
B:	Gěi Lǐ 太太 , yīnwèi Lǐ 太太 不 hwèi kāi.	For Mrs. Lǐ because she can't drive.
A:	Shéi gěi Jāng 少syàu mǎi yān?	Who is going to buy tobacco for Major Jāng?
B:	Bái 上wèi gěi Jāng 少syàu mǎi yān, yīnwèi Jāng 少syàu 太 máng.	Captain Bái is going to buy tobacco for Major Jāng, because Major Jāng is too busy.
A:	Shéi gěi Bái 上wèi dzwò wǎnfàn?	Who is cooking supper for Captain Bái?
B:	Bái 小jye gěi 他 父chin dzwò wǎnfàn, yīnwèi 他 母chin 不 在 jyā.	Miss Bái is cooking supper for her father because her mother isn't at home.
A:	Shéi gěi Bái 小jye mǎi syīn màu 子 chyù 了 ?	Who has gone to buy a new hat for Miss Bái?
B:	他 母chin gěi 他 mǎi syīn màu 子 chyù 了 .	Her mother has gone to buy a new hat for her.

3. A:	Nín 一dìng 有 hěn 多 chyán ba?	You must be very rich, aren't you?
B:	沒 多少.	I don't have much money.
A:	Nín 一dìng 有 hěn 多 shū ba?	You must have a great many books, I suppose.
B:	沒 多少.	I don't have many books.
A:	Nín 一dìng 有 hěn 多 péngyou ba?	I suppose you must have a lot of friends.
B:	沒 jǐ個.	Not many.
A:	Nín 有 shémma shr̀?	What is on your mind?
B:	沒 shémma shr̀.	I don't have anything on my mind.
A:	Nín dàu nǎr chyù?	Where are you going?
B:	我 不 dàu nǎr chyù.	I am not going anywhere.
A:	Nín 一dìng 有 hěn 多 yīshang ba?	I suppose you must have a lot of clothes.
B:	我 沒 shémma yīshang, jyòu 有 jǐjyàn jyòu 的.	I don't have much, only a few pieces of old clothes.
A:	Nín gēn shéi shwō hwà?	With whom are you talking?

B:	没 gēn shéi shwō hwà.	I am not talking to anyone.
4. A:	Bái 小jye 有 shémma shū?	What books does Miss Bái have?
B:	他 shémma shū dōu 有.	She has all kinds.
A:	Lǐ 上syàu hwèi kāi shémma chì 車?	What kinds of cars can Colonel Lǐ drive?
B:	他 shémma 車 dōu hwèi kāi.	He can drive all kinds.
A:	你 chōu shémma yān?	What kind of tobacco do you smoke?
B:	我 shémma yān dōu chōu.	I smoke all kinds.
A:	你 ài syě něi個 中gwó dž?	Which Chinese character do you like to write?
B:	我 něi個 dōu ài syě.	I like to write all the characters.
A:	你 hwèi chàng něi個 gēr?	Which song can you sing?
B:	我 něi個 dōu hwèi chàng.	I can sing all the songs.

5. A:	Nín néng dzwò shémma fàn?	What kind of food can you cook?
B:	我 shémma fàn 也 不 néng dzwò.	I can't cook any kind of food.
A:	Nín syǎng dàu nǎr chyù?	Where do you want to go?
B:	Nǎr 我 也 不 syǎng chyù.	I don't like to go anywhere.
A:	他 jr̄dau shémma?	What does he know?
B:	他 shémma 也 不 jr̄dau.	He doesn't know anything.
A:	你 ywànyi gěi shéi chyán?	To whom are you willing to give your money?
B:	Shéi 我 也 不 ywànyi gěi.	I am not willing to give my money to anyone.
A:	他 dǔng shémma?	What does he know?
B:	他 shémma dōu 不 dǔng.	He doesn't know anything.
A:	他 有 shémma yān?	What kind of tobacco does he have?
B:	他 shémma yān dōu 没有, yīnwèi 他 不 chōu yān.	He doesn't have any because he doesn't smoke.

A:	你 yàu shémma jyǒu?	What kind of wine do you want?
B:	Shémma jyǒu 我 也 不yàu, yīnwèi 我 太 小, 我 不 hējyǒu.	I don't want any wine because I am too young, and I don't drink.
A:	Nín syǎng dàu nǎr chyù?	Where do you want to go?
B:	Nǎr 也 不syǎng chyù, yīnwèi 我 太 lèi.	I don't want to go anywhere because I am too tired.
A:	Jèi 本 shū 你 syǐhwan gěi shéi?	To whom do you wish to give this book?
B:	Shéi 我 dōu 不syǐhwan gěi, yīnwèi 我 hái 沒 nyàn ne.	I don't wish to give it to anyone because I haven't read it yet.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Lǐ 先生, nín jr̄dau jīn 天 wǎn 上 有 shémma shr̀ ma?	Do you know what you are going to do this evening, Mr. Lǐ?
Lǐ:	是 不是 你 lái nyàn Yīngwén?	Is it that you are coming to study English?
Bái:	不是. 我 父 chin chǐng nín chr̄fàn.	No, my father is inviting you to dinner.
Lǐ:	一 dǐng 有 hěn 多 人 ba?	There must be many people, I suppose.
Bái:	没 多少. 有 王 Shr̄jǎng.	Not many. Division Commander Wáng will be there.
Lǐ:	Hái 有 byé 人 ba?	There are some others, I suppose.
Bái:	Dwèi 了. Hái 有 jǐwèi twánjǎng, jǐwèi yíngjǎng.	Right. There will be a few regimental commanders and a few battalion commanders.
Lǐ:	Chr̄ shémma fàn?	What food will we have?

Bái:	Shémma dōu 有· 有 Jūnggwó tsài, 也有 Měigwó tsài.	Everything. There will be Chinese and American food.
Lǐ:	有 kwài 子 ma?	Will there be chopsticks?
Bái:	Yǒu kwài 子 也有 dāu 子, chā 子, sháur.	There will be chopsticks as well as knives, forks and spoons.
Lǐ:	Shéi gěi 我們 dzwòfàn?	Who will cook for us?
Bái:	有五個人 gěi 我們 dzwòfàn.	Five persons will cook for us.
Lǐ:	Dì 三 twán twánjǎng 也 lái ma?	Will the Third Regimental Commander be there, too?
Bái:	Dwèi 了. 他也 lái. 他是我的 hǎu péngyou. Chyùnyán 他 gěi 我 mǎi 了 一 jr̄ Dégwo shǒuchyāng.	Right, he is coming. He is a good friend of mine. Last year he bought me a German pistol.
Lǐ:	他也是我的 hǎu péngyou. 一九三七 nyán, 我們在一 kwàr sywé lùjyūn yùng 的大 pàu.	He is a good friend of mine too. In 1937 we studied the artillery pieces used by the Army together.

Bái:	Tīngshwo 他是一個 hěn hǎu的 twánjǎng.	I heard he is a wonderful regimental commander.
Lǐ:	Dwèi 了. 他也 hěn syǐhwan chr̄ 中gwo fàn. 他可以 chr̄ 兩 wǎn fàn.	That's right. He likes Chinese food very much. He can eat two bowls of rice.
Bái:	Yú gēn ròu nín dōu syǐhwan chr̄ ma?	Do you like both fish and meat?
Lǐ:	Shémma 我 dōu syǐhwan chr̄.	I like to eat everything.
Bái:	Nín syàn在 有 shémma shr̀ ma?	Are you busy now?
Lǐ:	我没 shémma shr̀. Syàn在 我可以 jyāu nín nyàn Yīng文.	I don't have anything to do. Now I can teach you English.
Bái:	Jīn天 nín yùng Yīng文 gěi 我 shwō nèi個 gùshr̀ ma?	Are you going to tell me that story in English today?
Lǐ:	Hǎu, 我 yùng Yīng文 shwō nèi個 gùshr̀.	Okay, I'll tell you that story in English.
	(Lǐ 先生 shwō gùshr̀)	(Mr. Lǐ tells the story)

Lǐ:	Bái 小jye, nǐ tīng了 jèi個 gùshr̀ 了. Nǐ dǔng 不 dǔng?	Now you have heard this story, Miss Bái. Do you understand it?
Bái:	我 不dōu dǔng.	I don't understand all of it.
Lǐ:	Nà 不 yàujǐn. Míng天 我 hái 可以 gěi 你 shwō jèi個 gùshr̀.	That doesn't matter. I can tell you this story again tomorrow.
Bái:	Hǎu, syèsyè nín.	Fine. Thank you.

Vocabulary

89.	chādz	叉子	N:	fork
90.	dà pàu	大炮	N:	big gun, artillery piece
90.1	pàu	炮	N:	artillery piece
91.	dāudz	刀子	N:	knife
92.	dwèile	對了	IE:	that's right! (indicates agreement)
93.	-jr̄	枝	M:	measure for rifle, pistol, carbine, pencil, cigarette,etc
94.	kwàidz	筷子	N:	chopsticks
95.	ròu	肉	N:	meat
96.	sháur	杓兒	N: M:	spoon spoonful of
97.	shr̄	師	N:	division (army unit)
98.	shr̄jǎng	師長	N:	division commander
99.	tāng	湯	N:	soup
100.	tīngshwō	聽說	IE:	hear(d) it said that
101.	tsài	菜	N:	vegetables, dish of Chinese food
102.	wǎn	碗	N/M:	bowl; bowl of
103.	yú	魚	N:	fish
104.	yùng	用	CV: V:	with (using) use, employ

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Co-verbs of Interest

Yùng (with, using), like gēn (with) and gĕi (for), is a co-verb. A co-verb functions like a preposition in English. It and its object precede the main verb and form a setting for the action of the main verb.

Jūnggwo rén yùng kwàidz chr̄fàn.	Chinese eat with chopsticks.
Mĕigwo rén yùng dāudz, chādz chr̄fàn.	Americans eat with knives and forks.
Tāmen dōu yùng sháur hē tāng.	They all drink soup with spoons.
Wŏ gēn wŏ tàitai chyù măi ròu, măi yú.	I go with my wife to buy meat and fish.
Wŏ tàitai gĕi wŏ măi yān.	My wife buys tobacco for me.
Tā yùng Yīngwén shwō gùshr.	He tells a story in English.

Translate the following:

1) To whom did you tell the story?

2) Can you say it in German?

3) Please ask him in Chinese.

4) He draws pictures with pencils.

5) I bought a book for my daughter.

2. Question Words as Indefinites

Question words like shéi (who), shémma (what), năr (where), nĕige (which), jĭ-, dwōshău (how many, how much), dzěmma (how), etc. are commonly used as indefinites like the English "anyone", "anything", "anywhere".

Nèige wǎnli yǒu shémma?	What is in that bowl?
Nèige wǎnli méi shémma.	There isn't anything in that bowl.
Nǐ yàu dàu nǎr chyù?	Where are you going?
Wǒ búdau nǎr chyù.	I am not going anywhere.
Tā yǒu dwōshǎu chyán?	How much money does he have?
Tā méi dwōshǎu chyán.	He doesn't have much.
Nǐ kànle jǐběn shú?	How many books have you read?
Wǒ méikàn jǐběn.	I haven't read many.

Translate the following:

1) I don't have any important business.
2) Do you have any good watches?
3) I don't have many expensive clothes.
4) There isn't anything cheap in that store.
5) He didn't go anywhere.

3. Inclusiveness and Exclusiveness

To express inclusive ideas such as "everyone" and "everything" or exclusive ideas such as "no one" and "nothing", question words as indefinites and dōu or yě are used. For emphasis the question word is often placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Shéi syǐhwan tá?	Who likes him?
Shéi dōu syǐhwan tā.	Everyone likes him.
Shémma rén yàu mǎi jèige jwōdz?	Who wants to buy this table?
Shémma rén dōu búyàu mǎi jèige jwōdz.	Nobody wants to buy this table.
Nǎr yǒu Jūnggwo fàngwǎr?	Where is there a Chinese restaurant?
Nǎr dōu yǒu Jūnggwo fàngwǎr.	There are Chinese restaurants everywhere.
Něige màudz hǎu?	Which hat is good?
Něige mǎudz dōu bùhǎu.	None of the hats is good.
Nǐ yàu něige chyānbǐ?	Which pencil do you want?
Něige wǒ yě búyàu.	I don't want any.
Nǐ syǐhwan dzěmma dzwò?	How do you like to make it?
Dzěmma dzwò dōu kěyi.	Whatever way to do it is all right.

Translate the following:

1) Who has money? Nobody has money.

2) Which child is intelligent? Everyone is intelligent.

3) Which lady is your girl friend? None is my girl friend.

4) Where can I smoke? You can smoke anywhere.

5) Which house is yours? None is mine.

4. Yidyǎr (a little)

Most syllables ending in -r are words (or parts of words) containing the suffix 兒 (er is romanized as -r; the "e" in the er in a case like this is dropped, as in "picture" hwà 畫 ér 兒 ,being spelled hwàr). Syllables ending in finals, such as: an, ai, ei, etc, drop the final letter and add the suffix "-r", thus:

yìdyǎr (a little)	Combination of	yì(一) dyǎn (點)er(兒)
yíkwàr (together)		yí(一) kwài (塊)er(兒)
nèr or něr (there, where or anywhere)		nèi or něi (那)er(兒)

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	你 hwèi yǔng dāu子 chr̄fàn ma?	Do you know how to eat with a knife?
	B:	我 hwèi, 我 也 hwèi yùng chā 子.	Yes, I do. I know how to use a fork too.
	A:	你 yùng chā 子 chr̄ 中gwo fàn ma?	Do you use a fork to eat Chinese food?
	B:	不. 我 yùng kwài 子 chr̄ 中gwo fàn.	No, I eat Chinese food with chopsticks.
	A:	你 yùng shémma hē tāng?	What do you use to drink soup with?
	B:	我 yùng sháur hē tāng.	I drink soup with a spoon.
2.	A:	Tīngshwō 王 Shr̄jǎng nèi shr̄ lǐtou 的 jyūngwān dōu 是 tsúng 日本 lái 的.	I heard that all the officers in Division Commander Wáng's unit came from Japan.
	B:	Dwèi 了. Swó以 dōu ài chr̄ 日本 fàn.	Right. Therefore, all of them like Japanese food.
	A:	Chr̄ 日本 fàn 也 yùng kwài 子 ma?	Do you eat Japanese food with chopsticks, too?

	B:	Dwèi了，是 yùng kwài子 chr̄.	Right, we eat with chopsticks.
	A:	Nèisyē jyūngwān dōu tsúng shémma sywésyàu lái的?	What schools do those officers come from?
	B:	Tsúng shémma sywésyàu lái的 dōu有.	They come from all kinds of schools.
3.	A:	你們 nèi一bān 有 shǒuchyāng ma?	Are there pistols in your squad?
	B:	有．也 有 bùchyāng.	Yes, there are. There are also rifles.
	A:	一gùng 有 多少jr̄?	How many are there altogether?
	B:	我 不jr̄dau, 我 syǎng 我們 有 jǐjr̄.	That I don't know. But I think we have a few.
	A:	我 syǎng 没有 大pàu ba?	I suppose you don't have big guns.
	B:	我 不可以shwō.	I am not allowed to tell you.
4.	A:	你 shémma shŕhou mǎi的 nèi個 sháur?	When did you buy that spoon?

	B:	是 dzwó 天 mǎi 的.	I bought it yesterday.
	A:	在 nǎr mǎi 的 ?	Where did you buy it?
	B:	是 在 chéng lǐtou mǎi 的.	I bought it in the city.
	A:	你 gēn shéi 一 kwàr chyù mǎi 的?	With whom did you go to buy it?
	B:	我 gēn 我 nyǔer 一 kwàr chyù mǎi 的.	I went to buy it with my daughter.
5.	A:	一九五一 nyán 你 在 nǎr?	Where were you in 1951?
	B:	我 在 Jyòujīnshān.	I was in San Francisco.
	A:	Jyòujīnshān 的 chéng-lǐtou ma?	Were you in the city of San Francisco?
	B:	Chéng lǐtou 二十七 jyē.	Twenty-seventh Street in the city.
	A:	一九五三 nyán 你 hái 在 nèr ma?	Were you still there in 1953?
	B:	Hái 在 Jyòujīnshān, 可是 不是 在 二十七 jyē, 是 五十六 jyē.	I was still in San Francisco. However, I was on Fifty-sixth Street not Twenty-seventh Street.

A:	Nèi個 shŕhou nín 在 lùjyūn lǐtou ma?	Were you in the army then?
B:	在 hǎijyūn lǐtou.	No, I was in the navy.
A:	在 hǎijyūn lǐtou hěn 有 yìsz ba?	It was very interesting to be in the navy, I suppose.
B:	Dwèi 了. Hěn 有 yìsz. Dàu shémma 地方 chyù dōu 不 yàu chyán.	Yes, it was very interesting. I could go everywhere free of charge.
A:	Shéi gěi 你 chyán?	Who paid your expenses?
B:	Shéi 也 不 gěi wǒ chyán. Dzwò chwán 不 yàu chyán.	Nobody paid my expenses. It was free for me to travel by boat.
A:	Hái 有 shémma 有 yìsz 的 shr̀shing?	What else was interesting?
B:	有 yìsz 的 shr̀ching hěn 多.	There were many interesting experiences.
A:	Chǐng 你 shwō 一 shwō.	Please tell me.
B:	一九五三 七月 我 dàu 了 Fàgwo.	I went to France in July, 1953.

A:	是 dzwò chwán chyù 的 ma?	Did you go by boat?
B:	Dwèi 了. Fàgwo hĕn 有yìsz.	Yes. France is an interesting place.
A:	一九五四 你 hái 在 Fàgwo ma?	Were you still in France in 1954?
B:	一九五四 五月 我 dàu 日本 chyù 了.	In May, 1954, I went to Japan.
A:	日本 hĕn 有 yìsz ma?	Is Japan an interesting place?
B:	日本人 hĕn kèchi; 日本 dūngsyi hĕn pyányi.	Japanese people are polite, and Japanese things are reasonable.
A:	一九五五 你 在 năr?	Where were you in 1955?
B:	我 在 Dégwo.	I was in Germany.
A:	有 yìsz ma?	Was it interesting?
B:	没yìsz. 我 syǐhwan Fàgwo, 也 syǐhwan 日本, 可是 我 不 syǐhwan Dégwo.	It was boring. I liked France and Japan, but I didn't like Germany.

A:	Wèishémma 你 不syĭhwan Dégwo?	Why didn't you like Germany?
B:	Yĭnwèi 在 nèr shémma shr̀ dōu 没yìsz.	Because nothing was interesting over there.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 56-63)

56.	從 (从)	tsúng	CV:	from	從日本來的	came from Japan
					從這兒到那兒	from here to there
57.	這 (这)	jè, jèi	SP:	this	這個人	this person
					這兒	here
					這個 sywésyau	this school
58.	到	dàu	V: CV:	arrive at, reach to (towards)	到中 gwo 去	go to China
					yǐjing 到了	already arrived
59.	那	nà, nei; nǎ, něi	SP:	that; which	那兒 (nèr)	there
					那兒? (nǎr)	where?
					那本 shū	that book
					那不 yàujin	that's nothing
60.	兒 兒	ér	BF: P:	son diminutive suffix	兒子	son
					女兒	daughter
					hwà 兒	drawing or painting
					一 dyǎn 兒	a little bit
61.	來 (来)	lái	V: PV:	come (indicates arrival here)	到這兒來	come here
					yǐjing 來了	already come
					上來	come up

62.	去	chyù	V:	go	去 nyan	- last year
			PV:	(indicates arrival there)	到那兒去	- go there
63.	走	dzǒu	V:	walk, go, leave	dōu 走了	- all went
					走一走	- take a walk

B. Sentences

1. 你從shémma地方來的?
2. 我從日本來的.
3. 你gēn shéi來的?
4. Gēn王先生一kwài兒來的.
5. 你們可以到中gwo去ma?
6. 不可以
7. 你們可以dzwò火車從這兒到Fàgwo去ma?
8. 不可以, yīnwei從這兒到那兒没有火車
9. 你太太也是從日本來的ma?
10. 他没來, hái在那兒ne.
11. 你父母syǎng到那兒去?

12. 我父母太 lǎu, 他們那兒也不 syǎng 去走?
13. 你 syǎng shémma shíhou 走?
14. 我不 syǎng 走. 我 hěn syǐhwan 這兒.
15. 你的小 hái子 dōu 是男的 ma?
16. 兩個男的, 三個女的.
17. 你 yàu 我 gēn 你去 mǎi dǎu 子, chā子 má?
18. 我 yǔng kwài 子, 我也不 yàu mǎi shémma.
19. 我去 mǎi sháu 兒去, 你 yàu 我 shémma shíhou
    回來?
20. 你 shémma shíhou 回來 dōu syíng.
21. 你們一 dǐng 有 hěn 多 chyán bá?
22. 沒有多少 chyán.

C. Story

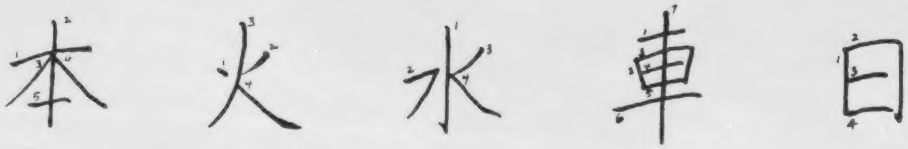
小王 jyā 在 Jyòujīnshān. 他在這個 sywésyaù nyàn 日文. 他 syǐhwan 一個人在這兒 nyànshu, swǒ以他去 nyán jyǒu 一個人到這個 sywésyau 來. 他太太, 女兒, 兒子 dōu 沒 gēn 他到這兒來

Dzwó 天小王太太 gēn 他女兒,兒子從 Jyòujīnshān 來看小王來了. Wǎn 上他們到這兒 jyē上的一個日本 fàngwǎn 兒 chr̄ 日本 fàn 去了. 他們 chr̄ 了一bàn, 一wèi 日文的先生也來了. 那 wèi 先生 yùng 日文 wèn 小王他男 hái 子 jyàu shémma, 女 hái 子 jyàu shémma; 他們從 shémma 地方來的. 那 wèi 先生 shwō 了不少的 hwa, 可是 hěn 多小王 dōu 不太 dǔng.

那 wèi 日本先生走了,小王兒子 gēn 王太太 shwō: 「母 chin, 父 chin hěn hwèi yùng kwài子 chr̄ 日本 fàn, 可是 wèishémma 父 chin 不太 hwèi yùng 日文 gēn 他先生 shwōhwa? 」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 36-40)



B. Radicals

1. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 本

2. 火 (fire, 86) as the word: 火

3. 水 (water, 85)(see Lesson 19) as the word: 水

4. 車 (cart, 159) as the word: 車

5. 日 (sun, 72)(see Lesson 18) as the word: 日

C. Dictionary Drill

L. 22

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Man" Group

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
9	tān-lì-jén-erh	亻, 人	Man	你 今
19	lì	力	Power	動 加 努
30	k'ǒu	口	Mouth	吃可右哭和
38	nǚ	女	Woman	好 妹 妻
44	shīh	尸	Corpse	尺 屋
61	shù-hsīn-erh	忄, 心, ⺗	Heart	快 忙 念 愛 恭

1. Exercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
值			仍		
如			展		
健			吵		
効			慌		
尹			尼		
居			怪		
慈			呼		

1. 22
2. Home work; Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
憂			唇		
怖			伴		
勇			令		
履			勁		
嫁			俯		
妙			勵		
哺			加		

LESSON 23

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	你 tì shéi mǎi bàu?	For whom are you buying a newspaper?
	B:	我 tì 我 太太 mǎi bàu.	I am buying a newspaper for my wife.
	A:	你 太太 tì shéi dzwòfàn?	For whom does your wife cook?
	B:	我 太太 tì 我 gēn 我 兒子 dzwòfàn.	My wife cooks for me and my son.
	A:	你 兒子 tì shéi syě syìn?	For whom does your son write letters?
	B:	我 兒子 tì 我 母 chin syě syìn.	My son writes letters for my mother.
	A:	Jāng Páijǎng tì shéi mǎi syé?	For whom does Platoon Leader Jāng buy shoes?
	B:	Jāng Páijǎng tì 我 兒子 mǎi syé.	Platoon Leader Jāng buys shoes for my son.
	A:	有兩個 Jāng Páijǎng, 是那個 Jāng Páijǎng?	There are two Platoon Leader Jāngs; which one do you mean?

	B:	Dài gāngkwēi 的 那個 Jāng Páijǎng tì 我 兒子 mǎi syé.	The Platoon Leader Jāng who is wearing a helmet buys shoes for my son.
	A:	你 兒子 wèishémma 不去 mǎi?	Why doesn't your son go and buy?
	B:	他 不hwèi mǎi. Swó以 一dìng yàu 有 byé人 tì 他 去 mǎi.	He doesn't know how to buy; therefore, someone has to buy for him.
2.	A:	Jāng Páijǎng tì 你 兒子 mǎi了 syé 了 ma?	Did the Platoon Leader Jāng buy the shoes for your son?
	B:	Mǎi 了.	Yes, he did.
	A:	你 兒子 dwèi Jāng Páijǎng shwō shémma?	What did your son say to Platoon Leader Jāng?
	B:	他 dwèi Jāng Páijǎng shwō: "Syèsyè."	He said "thank you" to Platoon Leader Jāng.
	A:	Jāng Páijǎng dwèi 你 兒子 shwō shémma?	What did Platoon Leader Jāng say to your son?
	B:	他 dwèi 我 兒子 shwō: "沒 shémma."	He said "don't mention it" to my son.

A:	你 兒子 dwèi 你 shwō shémma?	What did your son say to you?
B:	他 dwèi 我 shwō: "那 shwāng syé hěn hǎu."	He said to me, "That pair of shoes is very fine."
A:	你 dwèi 你 兒子 shwō shémma?	What did you say to your son?
B:	我 dwèi 他 shwō: "Hěn hǎu, 可是 hěn gwèi."	I said to him, "Very good, but very expensive."
A:	Jāng Páijǎng dwèi 你 shwō shámma?	What did Platoon Leader Jāng say to you?
B:	他 dwèi 我 shwō: "那 shwāng syé 十五 kwài chyán."	He said to me, "That pair of shoes costs fifteen dollars."
A:	你 dwèi 他 shwō shémma?	What did you say to him?
B:	我 dwèi 他 shwō: "太 gwèi, 不 yàu."	I said to him, "Too expensive, I don't want it."
A:	Jāng Páijǎng dwèi 你 shwō shémma?	What did Platoon Leader Jāng say to you?
B:	他 dwèi 我 shwō: "那 shwāng syé, nín 兒子 yǐjing chwān 了."	He said to me, "Your son has already put the shoes on."

	A:	你 dwèi 他 shwō shémma?	What did you say to him?
	B:	我 dwèi 他 shwō: "你 gěi chyán, 我 不 gěi chyán."	I said to him, "You pay for it, I won't pay for it."
	A:	Jāng Páijǎng tsūngming ma?	Is Platoon Leader Jāng clever?
	B:	他 一dyǎn 兒 也 不 tsūngming.	He isn't clever at all.
3.	A:	他 hwèi syě 中gwó 字 ma?	Can he write Chinese characters?
	B:	一個 dōu 不 hwèi syě.	He can't even write one.
	A:	他 hwèi chàng 中gwó gē兒 ma?	Can he sing Chinese songs?
	B:	一個 也 不 hwèi chàng.	He can't even sing one.
	A:	他 hwèi shwō Yīng文 ma?	Can he speak English?
	B:	一jyù dōu 不 hwèi shwō.	He can't even speak one sentence.
	A:	他 一dìng 有 hěn 多 chyán ba?	He must be very rich, I suppose.

B:	Bànkwài dōu 没有.	He doesn't even have fifty cents.
A:	他 一dìng 有 hěn 多 女 péngyou ba?	He must have many girl friends, I suppose.
B:	一個 也 没有.	Not even one.
A:	他 hwèi kài chì 車 ba?	Can he drive?
B:	一 dyǎn 兒 也 不 hwèi.	Not at all.
A:	他 hwèi kāi fēijī ba?	Can he fly an airplane?
B:	一 dyǎn 兒 也 不 hwèi.	Not at all.
A:	他 hwèi dzwò shémma?	What can he do?
B:	Jyòu hwèi hējyǒu.	He can only drink wine.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Lǐ 先生, nín dzǎu.	Good morning, Mr. Lǐ.
Lǐ:	Bái 小sye, nín dzǎu.	Good morning, Miss Bái.
Bái:	Nín 有 gūngfu ma?	Are you free?
Lǐ:	有. Nín 有 shémma shr̀?	Yes. What is on your mind?
Bái:	Chǐng nín tì 我 syě 一fēng syìn, 可以 ma?	Will you please write a letter for me?
Lǐ:	Yùng Yīng 文 syě ma?	Is it to be written in English?
Bái:	Dwèi 了. 我 syīwang nín yùng Yīng文 tì 我 syě.	That's right. I hope you will write the letter in English for me.
Lǐ:	你 不 hwèi yùng Yīng 文 syě syìn ma?	Can't you write it in English?
Bái:	一 jyù 也 不 hwèi.	Not even one sentence.
Lǐ:	你 先 shwōshwō, 你 yàu gěi shéi syě syìn.	Tell me first to whom you want to write.
Bái:	Gěi 一個 kūngjyūn jyūngwān.	To an air force officer.

Lǐ:	那 wèi kūngjyūn jyūngwān syìng shémma?	What is the air force officer's name?
Bái:	Syìng Jàu. 他 父 chin 是 jyūntwánjǎng.	His name is Jàu. His father is an army commander.
Lǐ:	Dìjǐ Jyūntwán Jyūntwánjǎng?	The commander of which army?
Bái:	Dì 六 Jyūntwán Jyūntwánjǎng.	The commander of the Sixth Army.
Lǐ:	你 先 dwèi 我 shwō-shwō, 你 yàu shwō shémma?	Tell me first what you wish to say.
Bái:	我 syǎng 這 Lǐbàil 六 gēn 他 的 mèimei 一 kwài 兒 到 Yīnggwó 去 wan 兒 wan 兒 他 的 mèimei 是 我 的 hǎu péngyou.	I wish to go with his sister to England on a trip this Saturday. His sister is a good friend of mine.
Lǐ:	到 那 兒 去 wán 兒?	Where to?
Bái:	到 Yīnggwó 去.	To England.
Lǐ:	你 父 chin jřdau ma?	Does your father know about it?

Bái:	一dyǎn兒也不jr̄dau.	He doesn't know about it at all.
Lǐ:	Yīnggwó, shémma 地方 dōu 不tswò, 可是 你可以先dwèi 你父chin shwōshwo.	Any place in England is fine, but you should first consult your father.
Bái:	我父chin 不jr̄dau 不yàujǐn, 這是 那wèi kūngjyun jyūngwān gěi 我的 syìn.	It doesn't matter if my father doesn't know about it. Here is the letter that air force officer sent me.
Lǐ:	我可以 kànkàn 他的syìn ma?	May I read his letter?
Bái:	可以. Nín kàn, 這個 jyù子是 shémma yìsz?	Yes, you may. Look, what does this sentence mean?
Lǐ:	他 gēn 他父chin dōu wèn 你父chin hǎu. 你 wèishemma 不先 gěi 你父chin kànkan 這fēng syìn?	Both he and his father send regards to your father. Why didn't you let your father read this letter first?

Bái:	Nín syăng 我 父 chin ywànyi 我 去 ma? 這 fēng syìn 有 yùng ma?	Do you think my father will let me go? Is the letter of any help?
Lĭ:	有 yùng. Hĕn 有 yùng.	Yes, very much help.
Bái:	Hău, 我 先 dwèi 我 父 chin shwōshwō, míng 天 我 chĭng nín tì 我 syĕ syìn.	Well, I will first talk to my father then I will ask you to write the letter for me tomorrow.
Lĭ:	Hău. Dzàijyàn!	Fine. Goodbye!

Vocabulary

105.	bútswò	不錯	SV:	be not bad, quite good
106.	dwèi	對	CV:	towards (facing), to
107.	fēng	封	M:	measure for letters
108.	gūngfu	工夫	N:	free or leisure time
109.	-jyù	句	M:	measure for hwà, spoken words
109.1	jyùdz	句子	N:	sentence
110.	jyūntwán	軍團	N:	army (army unit)
111.	jyūntwánjǎng	軍團長	N:	army commander
112.	kūngjyūn	空軍	N:	air force
113.	syān	先	A:	first
114.	syìn	信	N:	letter, mail
115.	tì	替	CV:	for (in place of)
116.	wár	玩兒	V:	play
117.	wèn...hǎu	問好	IE:	inquire after another's welfare
118.	yǒuyùng	有用	SV:	be useful
118.1	méiyùng	沒用	SV:	be useless

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Co-verbs of Interest Continued

Tì (for) and dwèi (to, towards) are co-verbs of interest. The sentence pattern for these two co-verbs is the same as that introduced in Lesson 22. Both tì and gěi are translated into "for", however, there is this difference: gěi means for the benefit of, and tì means to substitute for.

Nǐ néng tì wǒ dzwò jèige shr̀ ma?	Can you substitute for me in doing this?
Chǐng nǐ tì wǒ gēn Jāng Syānsheng shwōshwo.	Please talk to Mr. Jāng for me.
Chǐng nǐ tì wǒ kāi chìchē.	Please take over my driving.
Wǒ méidwèi tā shwō shémma.	I didn't tell him anything.
Tā dwèi wǒ hěn kèchi.	He was very polite to me.
Wǒ dwèi jèige shr̀ shémma dǒu bùjr̄dàu.	I know nothing regarding this matter.

Translate the following:

1) Can you substitute for me in flying this airplane?

2) I can sing a few songs as your substitute.

3) Will you please thank Mr. Jāng for me?

4) What did you say to him?

5) This regimental commander is very polite to his soldiers.

2. Intensifying Exclusiveness

To express an intense degree of exclusiveness, as in the English phrase "not even a little", yi and a measure, or some expression which signifies a very small number or amount, is used before dōu or yě and the negative form of the verb.

Tā yíjyù Jūnggwo hwà dōu búhwèi shwō.	He can't speak even one sentence of Chinese.
Wǒ yìwǎn fàn dōu méichr̄.	I didn't eat even one bowl of rice.
Nèige rén yìdyǎr syīwàng dōu méiyǒu.	That man is hopeless.
Jèr yíge dāudz dōu méiyou.	There is not even one knife here.
Lóushang yìjāng hwàr yě méiyǒu.	There is not even one picture upstairs.
Wǒ yìdyǎr gūngfu dōu méiyǒu.	I don't have any free time.

Translate the following:

1) I didn't take even one spoonful of soup.

2) All of them are soldiers; there isn't even one officer.

3) They don't have even one child.

4) I have four brothers, and one younger sister, but not even one elder sister.

5) He cannot tell even one story in Chinese.

3. Names of Countries

Names of countries are commonly constructed out of a sound syllable taken from the native name of that country, plus the ending -gwó(country).

Měigwo	United States of America
Yīnggwo	England
Égwo or Ègwo	Russia
Fàgwo or Fǎgwo	France
Dégwo	Germany
Yìgwo	Italy
Jūnggwo (middle country)	China
R̀běn	Japan

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	你有 gūngfu, 你 dzwò shémma?	What do you do when you are free?
	B:	Syě syìn.	Write letters.
	A:	Gěi shéi syě?	To whom do you write?
	B:	有的 shŕhou gěi 我 péngyou syě syìn, 有的 shŕhou tì 我 母 chin syě syìn.	Sometimes I write to my friends and sometimes I write for my mother.
	A:	Nín 母 chin 不 hwèi syě ma?	Can't your mother write?
	B:	他 一 fēng syìn 也 不 hwèi syě.	She can't write letters at all.
	A:	你 chángcháng gěi shéi syě shìn?	To whom do you often write?
	B:	我的 péngyou, 有的是 hǎijyūn, 有的是 kūngjyūn, 有的是 lùjyūn.	I have friends in the navy, in the air force, and in the army.
	A:	你那 syē dzài lùjyūn lǐtou 的 péngyou dōu dāng shémma?	What are the positions of your friends who are in the army?

B: 有的 dāng jyūntwánjǎng, 有的 dāng shr̄jǎng, 有的 dāng twánjǎng, 有的 dāng yíngjǎng.	Some are army commanders, some are division commanders, some are regimental commanders and some are battalion commanders.
A: 你的 péngyou lǐtou, 有的 dāng lyánjǎng ma?	Are there company commanders among your friends?
B: 一個也沒有.	None.
2. A: Jāng Páijǎng yùng 了 十五 kwài chyán mǎi 了 一shwāng syé, tīngshwō 了 ma?	Have you heard that Platoon Leader Jāng bought a pair of shoes for fifteen dollars?
B: Tīngshwō 了.	Yes, I have.
A: Shéi gěi 的 chyán?	Who paid for it?
B: 我沒 tīngshwō.	That I haven't heard.
A: 那個 hái子 hěn syǐhwan 那 shwāng syé, 你 tīngshwō了 ma?	Have you heard that the child likes that pair of shoes very much?
B: Tīngshwō 了.	Yes, I have.

L. 23

A:	可是 他 父chin 不syǎng gěi chyán, 你 jr̄dau ma?	Do you know that his father doesn't want to pay for them?
B:	我 jr̄dau.	Yes, I know.
A:	那個 hái子的 父chin hěn tsūngming ma?	Is the father of that child very clever?
B:	Hěn tsūngming. 他 不tì tā 兒子 mǎi syé.	He is very clever. He doesn't buy shoes for his son.
A:	他 tì 他 兒子 mǎi shémma?	What does he buy for his son?
B:	Mǎi wán 兒的 dūngsyi.	He buys toys.
A:	Dōu 有 shémma wán兒的 dūngsyi?	What are the toys?
B:	有 shǒuchāng, 有 bùchyāng, hái有 大pàu.	There are pistols, rifles, and big guns.
A:	Dōu 是 jēn 的 ma?	Are they real guns?
B:	Dǒu 不是 jēn的, 一gùng 有 三jr̄ bùchyāng, 兩jr̄ shǒuchyāng, 三個 大pàu.	They are not all real guns, There are altogether three rifles, two pistols and three big guns.

	A:	他 兒子 syǐhwan wán 兒 那 syē dūngsyi ma?	Does his son like to pla, with those things?
	B:	Hěn syǐhwan.	Very much.
3.	A:	你 兒子 大不大?	Is your child big?
	B:	不大，可是 hwèi yùng kwài子 chr̄fàn.	He is not, but he can eat with chopsticks.
	A:	是 chr̄ 中gwo fàn ma?	For eating Chinese food?
	B:	Yùng kwài子 chr̄ 中gwo fàn, 可是 也 hwèi yùng dāu子, chā子 chr̄ Měigwo fàn.	He uses chopsticks to eat Chinese food; but he can also use knives and forks to eat American food.
	A:	他 yùng shémma hē tāng?	What does he use to drink soup with?
	B:	Yùng sháu兒 hē tāng.	He used spoons.
4.	A:	我 néng tì nín dzwò shémma?	What can I do for you?
	B:	不 kèchi, shémma nín dōu 不néng tì 我 dzwò.	Please don't be formal, there is nothing you can do for me.

A: 我 可以 tì nín syědž ma?	Can I write for you?
B: 不 可以, yīnwèi 我 yàu syě.	No, because I want to write.
A: 我 可以 tì nín mǎi chènshān ma?	Can I buy shirts for you?
B: Syèsyè, 我 syǎng 我 míng天 yàu 到 chéng lǐtou 去 mǎi.	Thank you. I am thinking of buying some in town tomorrow.
5. A: 他 shémma shŕhou syě 的 這本 shū?	When did he write this book?
B: 他 是 去nyán syě 的.	He wrote it last year.
A: 在 shémma 地方 syě的?	Where did he write it?
B: 在 Yīnggwo syě的.	He wrote it in England.
A: 這 本 shū hén hǎu ba?	This book is quite good, I suppose.
B: 不 twwò, 可是 這個 jyù子 太 cháng, 有 三十個 dž.	Not bad. But having thirty words, this sentence is too long.

	A:	Nín syǎng Bái 小jye něng dǔng jǐjyù?	How many sentences do you think Miss Bái can understand?
	B:	我 syǎng 他 bànjyù dōu 不dǔng.	I don't think she can understand half of the sentence.
	A:	這 三個 jyù子, nín jr̄dau 是 shémma yìsz ma?	Do you know the meaning of these three sentences?
	B:	Bànjyù dōu 不jr̄dau.	I don't understand even half of a sentence.
6.	A:	一 jyūntwán 有 jǐshr̄?	How many divisions are there in an army?
	B:	一 jyūntwán 有 三 shr̄.	There are three divisions in an army.
	A:	一 shr̄ 有 jǐtwán?	How many regiments are there in a division?
	B:	一 shr̄ 有 三 twán.	There are three regiments in a division.
	A:	一 twán 有 jǐying?	How many battalions are there in a regiment?

B:	一 twán 有 三 yíng.	There are three battalions in a regiment.
A:	一 yíng 有 jǐlyán?	How many companies are there in a battalion?
B:	一 yíng 有 三 lyán.	There are three companies in a battalion.
A:	一 lyán 有 jǐpái?	How many platoons are there in a company?
B:	一 lyán 有 三 pái.	There are three platoons in a company.
A:	一 pái 有 jǐbān?	How many squads in a platoon?
B:	一 pái 有 三 bān.	There are three squads in a platoon.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 64-71)

64. 要	yàu	V: AV:	want, want to going to, expect to, shall, will; want to	要 bǐ	- want a pen
				要 jǐn	- important
				他要走	- he wants to leave
				要是	- if, in case
65. 用	yùng	V: CV: BF:	use, employ with (using) use (noun)	用 kwài子 chr̄	- eat with chopsticks
				有用	- useful
66. 甚 (什)	shén	BF:	what	甚麼?	- what
				没甚麼	- don't mention it
				wèi 甚麼 ?	- why?
67. 麼 (么)	ma	P:	(question suffix interchangeable with as interrogative particle only)	你好麼	- how are you?
68. 好	hǎu	SV: A: PV:	good, all right easily, well (indicates satisfactory completion of the action)	好 kàn	- beautiful
				好 tīng	- good to listen to
				好不好 ?	- How about it?
				好 chr̄	- be good to eat
69. 東 (东)	dūng	PW:	east	東西	- thing (in the sense of object, article)

70.	西	syī	PW:	west	mǎi 東西	- buy things
71.	*行	syíng [háng]	SV:	be satisfactory, all right, "Can do"	行不行 ? 不行 這個行麼?	- Okay or not? - won't do - is this all right?

* A different pronunciation and meaning of this word is placed within the bracket [ ] and will be introduced in later lessons.

B. Sentences

1. 你太太到那兒去了？
2. Mǎi 東西去了.
3. Mǎi 甚麼東西去了?
4. Dōu 是我們要用的東西.
5. 他是甚麼 shŕhou 去的 ?
6. Dzwó天 dzǎu 上去的.
7. 甚麼 shŕhou 回來 ?
8. 他要 jīn天 wǎn 上回來.
9. 他有多少 chyán?
10. 他有四 chyān kwài chyán.
11. 他要mǎi 好東西, 不好的不要.
12. 他mǎi 的東西, gěi 我 kànkan 行不行?
13. 行. 你 míng 天來 kàn 行不行?

14. 甚麼 shŕhou dōu 行. 你 syǎng 你太太 dōu mǎi 甚麼?

15. Gěi 我父母 mǎi yīshang, gěi 我兒子 mǎi 小火車, gěi 我女兒 mǎi 兩本 shū.

16. 你父母甚麼 shŕhou 到你這兒來的?

17. 一九五七 nyán 八月來的.

18. 你父母 gěi 你兒子, 女兒, mǎi 東西了麼?

19. 一 dyǎn 兒也沒買. yīnwèi 我 dwèi 他們 shwō 了:「小 hái 子不要用甚麼東西」

20. 你要用的東西, 你父母 tì 你 mǎi 了沒 mǎi?

21. 我不要他們 mǎi, 他們 mǎi 的東西 dōu 太好 kàn, 也 dōu 太 gwèi.

C. Story

王太太很好 kàn 他 dzwò 的中gwo fàn hèn 好chř. 他 jyòu mǎi 有用的東西. 沒用的他不 mǎi. 有 shŕhou 他要王先生 gēn 他到 syāng 下去 wán-

兒, 可是王先生有要jǐn 的 shr̀ 不 néng 去. 王先生 wèn 他:「你一個人去,行麼?」 他 shwō:「好, 那不要 jǐn, 我可以 gěn 我女 péngyou 去.」 他也不 wèn 王先生 wèi 甚麼不 néng 去.

一九五六 nyán 十月,王先生父母從 syāng 下到他們 jyā 來了. 王先生到 byè的地方去了. 王先生沒甚麼 chyán, 一個月 jyòu gěi 王太太兩bǎikwài chyán. 有 shŕhou, jyāli 一分 chyán 也沒有. 王太太 jyòu 到一個 pù 子去 dzwòshr̀; 有了 chyán, mǎi tsài gěi 他們 dzwòfàn. 這 syē shr̀ 在 syīnli 他一 jyù 也沒 dwèi 王先生 shwō.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 41-45)

太　可　以　回　子

B. Radicals

1. 大 (great,37 (see Lesson 17) as in: 太

2. 口 (mouth,30) as in: 可

3. 人 (man,9)(see Lesson 17) as in: 以

4. 囗 (enclosure,31) as in: 回

5. 子 (child,39) as the word: 子

LESSON 24

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A:	Lǐ 先生 syě 了 syìn, jyòu dzwò 甚麼 了 ?	What did Mr. Lǐ do after he had written the letter?
B:	Lǐ 先生 syě 了 syìn, jyòu chr̄ dzǎufàn 了 .	He ate breakfast after he had written the letter.
A:	Bái 小jye kàn 了 syìn, jyòu dzwò 甚麼 了 ?	What did Miss Bái do after she had read the letter?
B:	Bái 小jye kàn 了 syìn, jyòu gěi 他 父chin kànkàn.	Miss Bái showed the letter to her father after she had read it.
A:	他 父chin kàn 了 syìn, jyòu dzwò 甚麼 了 ?	What did her father do, after he had read the letter?
B:	他 父chin kàn 了 syìn, jyōu dwèi Bái 小jye shwō: "Hěn 好."	After her father had read the letter, he said to Miss Bái, "Very good."
A:	Bái 上wèi dwèi 他 女兒 shwō 了 hwà, jyòu 去 dzwò 甚麼 去了 ?	What did Captain Bái do after he had talked to his daughter?

B: Bái 上wèi dwèi 他 女兒 shwō 了 hwà jyòu gēn 他 太太 要 chyán 去了.	Captain Bái went to ask for money from his wife after he had talked to his daughter.
A: 他 太太 gěi 了 他 chyán, jyòu dzwò 甚麼 去了 ?	What did his wife do after she had given him money?
B: 他 太太 gěi 了 他 chyán, jyòu 也 來 kàn syìn 來了.	His wife came over to read the letter after she had given him money.
A: Bái 太太 kàn 了 syìn, jyòu dzwò 甚麼 了 ?	What did Mrs. Bái do after she had read the letter.
B: Bái 太太 kàn 了 syìn, jyòu gěi 他 女兒 hěn 多 chyán.	Mrs. Bái gave her daughter a great deal of money after she had read the letter.
A: Bái 小jye 有了 chyán, jyòu dzwò 甚麼 去了 ?	What did Miss Bái do after she had received the money?
B: Bái 小jye 有了 chyán, jyòu gēn 一個 kūngjyūn jyūngwān 的 mèimei 到 Yīnggwo 去了.	She went to England with an air force officer's sister after she had received the money.

A:	他們到了Yīnggwo, jyòu dzwò 甚麼了?	What did they do after they had come to England?
B:	他們到了Yīnggwo, jyòu gěi 他父母 syě syìn.	They wrote letters to her parents, after they arrived in England.
A:	他們 syě 了 syìn, jyòu dzwò 甚麼了?	What did they do, after they had written the letters?
B:	他們 syě 了 syìn jyòu kàn Yīnggwo bàu.	They read British newspapers after they had written the letters.
A:	他們 kàn 了 bàu jyòu dzwò 甚麼了?	What did they do after they had read the newspapers?
B:	他們 kàn 了 bàu jyòu 去 kàn 那個 kūngjyūn jyūngwān 去了.	They went to see that air force officer.
A:	Hòu 來 Bái 小jye jyòu gēn 那個 kūngjyūn jyūngwān 到那兒去了?	Where did Miss Bái and the air force officer go?
B:	Bái 小jye jyòu 去 mǎi Yīnggwo màu子了.	Miss Bái went to buy British hats.

	A:	他的 男 péngyou kàn 他 mǎi了 syīn màu子 jyòu dzwò 甚麼了 ?	What did her boy friend do after he saw her buying new hats?
	B:	他的 男 péngyou kàn 他 mǎi了 màu子, jyòu mǎi了 syīn lǐngdài, syīn chènshān.	Her boy friend bought new neckties and new shirts after he saw her buying hats.
2.	A:	他 mǎi了 jǐ個 syīn màu子 ?	How many new hats did she buy?
	B:	他 mǎi了 兩個 syīn màu子 .	She bought two new hats.
	A:	他 mǎi了 jǐjyàn syīn chènshān?	How many new shirts did he buy?
	B:	他 mǎi了 三jyàn syīn chènshān.	He bought three new shirts.
	A:	他 mǎi了 jǐ個 syīn lǐngdài?	How many new neckties did he buy?
	B:	他 mǎi了 五個 syīn lǐngdài.	He bought five new neckties.
	A:	他們 在 Yīnggwo syě了 jǐfēng syìn?	How many letters did they write in England?

B: 他們在 Yǐnggwo syě了五fēng syìn.	They wrote five letters in England.
A: 他們在 Yǐnggwo kàn了jǐ本shū?	How many books did they read in England?
B: 他們在 Yǐnggwo kàn了三本 shū.	They read three books in England.
A: 他們在 Yǐnggwo 用了多少 chyán?	How much money did they spend in England?
B: 他們在 Yǐnggwo 用了五bǎikwài chyán.	They spent five hundred dollars in England.
3. A: Lǐ先生 tì他 syě了jǐfēn syìn 了?	How many letters has Mr. Lǐ written for her?
B: Yǐjing tì他 syě了三fēng syìn了, míng天 hái要 tì他 syě 一fēng.	He has written three letters and he will write one more tomorrow.
A: Bái 上wèi gěi了他女兒多少 chyán了?	How much money has Captain Bái given to his daughter?

B:	Yǐjing gěi 了 他 五 bǎikwài 了, hái 要 gěi 他 三 bǎikwài, yīnwèi 他 hěn syǐhwan 他 女兒.	He has given her five hundred dollars and he is going to give her three hundred more, because he likes his daughter very much.
A:	Bái 小 jye 有了 五 bǎikwài chyán, 他 hái syǎng 要 麼?	Does Miss Bái still want more money after she received five hundred dollars?
B:	一dǐng hái syǎng 要, yīnwèi shéi dōu syǐhwan chyán.	Surely she wants more money, because everybody likes money.

II. Basic Dialogue

Lǐ:	Bái 小jye, 你 gēn 那 wèi kūngjyūn jyūngwān 的 mèimei 在 Yīnggwo mǎi 東西了麼?	Did you and that air force officer's sister buy anything in England, Miss Bái?
Bái:	我們 mǎi了 hěn多 東西.	We bought a lot of things.
Lǐ:	Hòu來 你們到那兒 去了?	Where did you go afterwards?
Bái:	我們到 Fàgwo 去了.	We went to France.
Lǐ:	你們 dōu hwèi shwō Fàgwo hwà 麼?	Can both of you speak French?
Bái:	我們 一dyǎn兒 也 不 hwèi.	Neither of us speak French at all.
Lǐ:	你們 yīngdāng sywé 一dyǎn兒 Fàgwo hwà.	You should learn some French.
Bái:	Dwèi了. 我們在 Fàgwo 天天 上 kè.	That's right. We took lessons every day while we were in France.
Lǐ:	上甚麼 kè?	What lessons did you take?

Bái:	我們 sywé hwàhwà 兒.	We studied painting.
Lǐ:	你們 在 那兒 上的 kè?	Where did you take your lessons?
Bái:	是 在 一個 Fàgwo 先生 jyā lǐtou 上 kè.	In the home of a French teacher.
Lǐ:	是 dzwò 車 去的 麼?	Did you go by car?
Bái:	Dwèi 了. Dzwò chì 車 去的.	Right, we went by car.
Lǐ:	你們 一天 dōu 在 他 那兒 麼?	Were you at his place the whole day?
Bái:	在 那兒 chr̄ 中 fàn, chr̄ 了 fàn jyòu 上 kè; 下 了 kè jyòu hwéijyā. Jēn máng.	We had lunch at his place and after lunch we took lessons. We came home after the lessons. We were really busy.
Lǐ:	那 一dìng hěn 有 yìsz. 你們 wèi 甚麼 syǎng hwéigwó ne?	That must have been very interesting. Why did you want to return to this country?
Bái:	Yīnwei 我們 沒 chyán.	Because we ran out of money.

Lǐ:	你們 wèi甚麼沒 gěi 你 父母 syě syìn 要 chyán?	Why didn't you write to your parents asking for money?
Bái:	我 父chin 有一個 péngyou 在 Fàgwo jù. 我去 jǎu 他了.	My father has a friend staying in France. I went to look for him.
Lǐ:	他 gěi 你 chyán 了麼 ?	Did he give you any money?
Bái:	他 gěi 了 我們 jǐbǎikwài chyán.	He gave us several hundred dollars.
Lǐ:	你 shwō了 bàn天, 我 hái 不dǔng 你們 wèi 甚麼 hwéigwó?	You have told me a lot, but I still don't understand why you came back.
Bái:	Dì一, yīnwei 我們沒 chyán; dì二, yīnwei 我 父chin的 那wèi péngyou 到 byé的 地方 去了, dì 三, 我們甚麼 地方 dōu wán兒了, swó以 jyòu hwéi來了 .	First of all, we ran out of money; secondly, that friend of my father's has gone to some other place. Thirdly, we had visited every place; consequently, we came back.

Lǐ:	你們 mǎi 東西 了麼 ?	Did you buy anything?
Bái:	我 mǎi 了 五十 jyàn yīshang, 我的 女péngyou mǎi 了 三 jyàn syīn yīshang, 甚麼 dōu hěn gwèi, 可是 東西 jēn 好.	I bought fifty dresses and my girl friend bought three new coats Everything is very expensive but really good.
Lǐ:	在 Fàgwo jù 一天 用 多少 chyán?	How much does it cost to stay in France for one day?
Bái:	有 三十 kwài chyán, jyòu gòu 了 .	Thirty dollars would be enough.
Lǐ:	你 yīngdāng syèsye 你 父chin ba?	You should thank your father, I suppose.
Bái:	他 有 chyán. 他甚麼 dōu gěi 我 .	He is rich. He gives me everything.

Vocabulary

119.	bàntyān	半天	MA/N:	a long while, half day
120.	gòule	夠了	IE:	that'll be enough
121.	hòulai	後來	MA:	afterwards, and then
122.	hwéi	回	V:	return (to)
122.1	hwéigwó	回國	VO:	return to one's native country
122.2	hwéijyā	回家	VO:	return home
123.	jǎu	找	V:	look or hunt for
124.	jù	住	V:	live or stay in or at
125.	jyòu	就	A:	then (introduces subsequent actions)
126.	shàng	上	V:	ascend, get on; go to
126.1	shàngkè	上課	VO:	go to class; attend class
127.	syà	下	V:	descend, go down; get off
127.1	syàkè	下課	VO:	class dismissed
128.	yìtyān	一天	MA/N:	a day; a whole day
129.	yīngdāng	應當	AV:	ought to, should

III. Grammar Analysis

1. -*le* as a Verb Suffix and a Sentence Suffix

To show completed action in a sentence which has the subject-verb-object construction, -*le* may be used as a verb suffix, or as a sentence suffix at the end of the sentence, or in both places. When -*le* is used as a sentence suffix at the end, the sentence is complete.

Wǒ chr̄fanle.	I have eaten.
Wǒ chr̄le fàn le.	I have eaten.
Wǒ chànggēr le.	I have sung a song.
Wǒ chàngle gēr le.	I have sung a song.
Tā mǎi dāudz, chādz le.	He bought knives and forks.
Tā mǎile dāudz, chādz le.	He bought knives and forks.

2. -*le* Used Only as a Verb Suffix but Not as a Sentence Suffix

When -*le* is only used as a verb suffix and there is no -*le* at the end of the sentence, the sentence may not be complete and therefore requires a subsequent statement. This is true expecially when the object is simple. *Jyòu* is often used in the subsequent statement and it is not stressed.

Wǒ chr̄le sānwǎn fàn.	I had three bowls of rice.
Wǒ chr̄le fàn, jyòu kànbàu.	I'll read the newspaper, after I have eaten.

Wǒ shwōle yige youyìszde gùshr.	I told an interesting story.
Wǒ shwōle gùshr, jyòu dzǒu.	I'll go, after I have told the story.
Wǒ mǎile hěn dwō dūngsyi.	I bought a lot of things.
Wǒ mǎile dūngsyi, jyòu hwéijyāle.	I returned home, after I did the shopping.

Translate the following:

1) I'll come, after I have heard the story.

2) I have heard three interesting Chinese stories.

3) I'll go to class, after I have had my breakfast.

4) I have already had my breakfast.

5) He has put on his good looking new uniform.

6) He'll go to the railway station, after he has put on his uniform.

7) He bought a cheap new hat.

8) He went to school, after he bought a hat.

9) His wife made a hundred pieces of candy.

10) He goes to sell the candy, after his wife has made it.

11) He has gone to the airport.

12) The airplane comes after he has come to the airport.

13) He has gone home.

14) He eats supper, after he has come home.

15) I have bought the meat.

16) After I have bought the meat, I will go and buy the fish.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Bái 小jye 在 jyā 麼?	Is Miss Bái at home?
	B:	不在 jyā.	No, she is not at home.
	A:	到那兒去了?	Where did she go?
	B:	到 chéng lǐtou 去了.	She went to town.
	A:	Dzwò 甚麼去了?	Why did she go?
	B:	Jǎu màu 子去了.	She went to look for her hat.
	A:	他甚麼 shŕhou 去的?	When did she go?
	B:	他 chr̄ 了中 fàn jyòu 去了.	She went right after lunch.
	A:	甚麼 shŕhou hwéi 來?	When is she coming back?
	B:	Shéi 也不 jr̄dau.	Nobody knows.
2.	A:	Nín dìdi 天天到 sywésyàu 去麼?	Does your younger brother go to school everyday?
	B:	從 Lǐbài 一 到 Lǐbài 五, 他天天去.	He goes everyday from Monday through Friday.
	A:	他到那兒去 wán 兒麼?	Does he go there to play?

B:	不是 去 wán兒，是 去 上kè.	He goes to attend classes, not to play.
A:	他 dzwò 甚麼 車 去 ?	By what car does he go there?
B:	他 dzwò sywésyàu 的 chì 車 去.	He goes there by school bus.
A:	他 甚麼 shŕhou hwéijyā?	When does he come home?
B:	他 下了 kè jyòu hwéijyā.	He comes home right after classes.
3. A:	Bái 上shr̀ 甚麼 shŕhou hwéi的 gwó?	When did SFC Bái come back to this country?
B:	去 nyán hwéi的 gwó.	He came back last year.
A:	他 甚麼 shŕhou 在 日本?	When was he in Japan?
B:	從 一九五 lìng dàu 一九五五 他 在 日本.	He was in Japan from 1950 to 1955.
A:	Hòu來，他 到 甚麼 地方 去了?	Where did he go afterwards?
B:	他 到 Dégwo 去了 .	He went to Germany.

	A:	Wèi 甚麼 他 到 Dégwo 去了?	Why did he go to Germany?
	B:	他 在 Dégwo 有一個 女 péngyou.	He had a girl friend in Germany.
4.	A:	Lǐ 上syàu mǎi 了 jǐ 本 shū 了?	How many books has Colonel Lǐ bought?
	B:	五本了, 可是他 hái 要 mǎi.	Five books and he is going to buy some more.
	A:	他 kàn 了 jǐ 本 shū 了?	How many books has he read?
	B:	三本 bàn 了, 可是 chr̄ 了 fàn 他 hái 要 kàn.	Three and a half books and he is going to read some more after eating.
5.	A:	你 chr̄fàn 了麼?	Have you eaten?
	B:	Chr̄ 了.	Yes, I have.
	A:	Syàn 在 你 yīngdāng dzwò 甚麼?	What do you have to do now?
	B:	我 syàn 在 yīngdāng syědz̀.	I have to write characters now.

A:	你 hái yīngdāng dzwò 甚麼?	What else do you have to do?
B:	我 hái yīngdāng gěi 我 太太 syě 一fēng syìn.	I have to write a letter to my wife.
A:	你 不gěi 你 péngyou syě syìn 麼?	Don't you write to your friends?
B:	有 shŕhou 也 gěi 他們 syě.	Sometimes I write them, too.
A:	你 一個 lǐbài gěi 你 太太 syě jǐfēng syìn?	How many letters do you write your wife each week?
B:	Syě jǐfēng.	Several.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 72-79)

72.	工	Gūng	BF:	工夫 (free or leisure time)	工夫	- free or leisure time
73.	夫	fū	BF:	工夫 (free or leisure time)	工夫	- free or leisure time
			BF:	man, husband, wife		
74.	早	dzǒu	SV:	early	早上	- morning
			A:	ago, sometime since	早 fàn	- breakfast
75.	晚	wǎn	BF:	evening	晚上	- evening
			SV:	late	晚fàn	- supper
76.	昨	dzwó	BF:	yesterday	昨天	- yesterday
77.	今	jīn	BF:	present (day, year)	今天	- today
					今年	- this year
78.	明	míng	BF:	tomorrow; clear	明天	- tomorrow
					明年	- next year
79.	年	nyán	M:		年年	- every year
					去年	- last year
					年 chīng	- young

B. Sentences

1. 王先生,今天晚上 nín 有工夫麼?

2. Nín 有甚麼 shì?

3. 昨天我父 chin gěi 了我一 jāng hwà 兒,
   我要 chǐng 你看一看.

4. 他是甚麼 shíhou gěi nín mǎi 的?

5. 去年在 Yīnggwo mǎi 的.

6. Nín wèi 甚麼要 gěi 我看?

7. Hwà 兒上 tou 有 Ying 文. 我不 dǔng,
   swǒ 以 chǐng nín kànkan.

8. 今天晚上不行. 我要 tì 我太太 mǎi
   一 dyǎn 兒東西去. 明天早上行
   不行?

9. 好. 我明天早上到 nín 這兒來.

10. 那 jāng hwà 兒上 dōu 有甚麼?

11. 有火車, 有水, 有男人, 有女人,
    有大人, hái 有小 hái 子.

12. 明天早上我們看了 hwà 兒, 我 jyòu

jyāu 你 hwà 兒上的那 jǐ 個 Yīng 文字.

13. 好. 你 jyāu 了我那 syē Yīng 文. 我們 jyòu 一 kwài 兒去 mǎi 一本 Ying文 shū, 好不好?

14. 我昨天晚上 tì 你 mǎi 了一本 Yīng文 shū 了.

15. 好. 天天 chr̄ 了早 fàn, 我 jyòu nyàn Yīng 文.

16. Nín 父 chin 在 nín 那兒麼?

17. 他昨天來的, 明天早上走.

18. Nín 母 chin 也來了麼?

19. 也來了. 他們年年 dōu 來.

C. Story

今天有人要來 kànkan 我們 sywésyau. 昨天我從早上到晚上, 一天 dōu hěn máng. 一 dyǎn兒 wán 兒的工夫也沒有.

昨天 chr̄ 了早 fàn, Lyánjǎng dwèi 我們 shwō: 「下了 kè 你們 tì 我 dzwò 一 dyǎn 兒 shr̀.」 小王甚麼 dōu 不 dǔng, 他 shwō: 「下了 kè 我要到 chénglǐ 去, 明天 dzwò 行麼?」 Lyánjǎng shwō: 「要是你有 shr̀, 下了 kè 先上 jyē, 回來 jyòu 到我這兒來. 有人來 kàn 我們 sywésyau 是一 jyàn 要 jǐn 的 shr̀.」 小王 hěn tsūng 明, hòu 來他沒上 jyē.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 46-50)

多 少 父 母 文

B. Radicals

1. 夕 (evening, 36) as in: 多

2. 小 (small, 42) as in: 少

3. 父 (father, 88) as the word: 父

4. 母 (do not, 80) as in: 母

5. 文 (writing, 67) as the word: 文

LESSON 25

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	你們在 Yĭnggwo jù了 jĭ個月?	How many months did you stay in England?
	B:	Jù了五個月.	Five months.
	A:	你們在那兒 sywé了 jĭ個 lĭbài 的 Yĭng文?	For how many weeks did you study English?
	B:	我們 sywé了五個 lĭbài 的 Yĭng文.	We studied English for five weeks.
	A:	你們用甚麼 shū?	What book did you use?
	B:	我們用這本 shū.	We used this book.
	A:	這本 shū 你們 nyàn了 jĭkè了?	How many lessons of this book have you studied?
	B:	Nyàn了十 kè了.	We have studied ten lessons.
	A:	Dōu hĕn nán 麼?	Are all of them very difficult?
	B:	不太 nán.	Not too difficult.

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A:	Dì 一 kè 你們 nyàn 了 几天?	For how many days did you study the first lesson?
B:	Nyàn 了 一天.	One day.
A:	Dì 二 kè nyàn 了 几天?	For how many days did you study the second lesson?
B:	Nyàn 了 兩天.	Two days.
A:	你們 hwèi syě 多少個 Yīng 文 dz̀?	How many English words can you write?
B:	我們 hwèi syě 八十個 Yīng 文 dz̀.	We can write eighty English words.
A:	這 十五個 dz̀ 你們 sywé 了 几天?	How many days did you spend in learning these fifteen words?
B:	這 十五個 dz̀ 我們 sywé 了 兩天.	We spent two days in learning these fifteen words.
A:	那 十五個 dz̀ 你們 sywé 了 几天?	How many days did you spend in learning those fifteen words?
B:	Sywé 了 三天.	Three days.

2. A:	Bái 小jye gēn 他的 péngyou nyàn Yīng文 nyàn了多少 shŕhou le?	For how long have Miss Bái and her friend studied English?
B:	Nyàn了五個 lǐbài了.	They have studied for five weeks.
A:	他們在 Yīnggwo jù了多少 shŕhou?	For how long did they stay in England?
B:	Jù了五個月.	They stayed for five months.
A:	Hòu來他們到那兒去了?	Where did they go afterwards?
B:	到 Fàgwo 去了.	They went to France.
A:	他們在 Fàgwo jù了jǐ天?	For how many days did stay in France?
B:	Jù了四十天.	For forty days.
A:	他們 sywé了多少天的 Fàgwo hwà?	For how many days did they study French?
B:	他們 sywé了三十二天的 Fàgwo hwà.	They studied French for thirty-two days.

	A:	他們 hwéilai 的 shŕhou, 走了 jǐ天?	How many days did they travel on their way back?
	B:	Jyòu 走了三天, yīnwèi 是 dzwò fēijī hwéi來的 .	They traveled for only three days, because they came back by airplane.
3.	A:	Nín syàn 在 在 lùjyūn lǐtou dāng 甚麼?	What is your position in in the army?
	B:	Dāng twánjǎng.	I am a regimental commander.
	A:	Dāng了 jǐ年 了 ?	For how many years?
	B:	三 年 了 .	Three years.
	A:	Tīngshwō nín 父chin dāng shŕjǎng, 他 dāng了 jǐ年 了 ?	I heard that your father is a division commander. For how many years has he been a division commander?
	B:	六年了 .	Six years.
4.	A:	Nín dzwò chwán 到 Fàgwo 去 , dzwò了 jǐ天?	When you went to France by boat, how many days did you spend on boat?

B: Dzwò 了 二十三天 .	I spent twenty-three days.
A: Dzwò 火車 到 Dégwo 去, dzwò 了 jĭ 天?	How many days did you travel by train to Germany?
B: Dzwò 了 三天 , yīnwèi 我 到 了 hĕn 多 地方去 wán 兒.	I traveled three days because I visited many places.
A: Nín dzwò fēijī hwéigwó, dzwò 了 jĭ 天?	How many days did you travel by airplane in coming back to this country?
B: Dzwò 了 三天.	I traveled for three days.
A: Nín dzwò 火車 到 Jyòujīnshān 來, dzwò 了 jĭ 天?	How many days did you spend on the train when you came to San Francisco?
B: Dzwò 了 四天.	I spent four days.
5. A: Jèi 十個 dz̀ 你 dōu syĕle ma?	Have you written these ten characters?
B: 我 yĭjing syĕle 七個 le.	I have already written seven of them.

A:	那 十 ben shū 你 dōu nyànle ma?	Have you studied those ten books?
B:	我 yǐjing nyànle 七 ben le.	I have already read seven of them.
A:	你的 táng dōu chǐle ma?	Have you eaten all of the candies?
B:	Yǐjing chǐle 一 bàn le.	I have eaten half of them.
A:	那 sye bàu 你 dōu kànle ma?	Have you read those newspapers?
B:	Yǐjing kànle 一 bàn le.	I have already read half of them.

II. Basic Dialogue

Bái:	Lǐ 先生, nin 早 .	Good morning, Mr. Lǐ.
Lǐ:	早 , Bái 小 jye. Nin 好麼 ?	Good morning, Miss Bái. How are you?
Bái:	好, syèsye.	Fine. Thank you.
Lǐ:	Bái 小 jye, nin 在 Fàgwo, nin 是 jù 的 lyǔgwǎn 麼?	Did you stay in a hotel when you were in France, Miss Bái?
Bái:	是 jù 的 lyǔgwǎn. Jù 了 兩個月 .	Yes, I stayed in a hotel. I stayed two months.
Lǐ:	Nin jù 在 lóu 上 麼 ?	Did you stay upstairs?
Bái:	Dwèi 了, 我 jù 在 lóu 上 .	That is right. I stayed upstairs.
Lǐ:	Nin 天天 上 lóu, 下 lóu, lèi bulèi?	Didn't you get tired going up and down the stairs everyday?
Bái:	不太 lèi, yǐnwèi lóu 不 hěn gāu.	I didn't get too tired, because the building was not too high.

Lǐ:	Nín gēn nín 的 女péngyou dzwò chì 車 到 你們 先生 那兒 去 上 sywé 麼?	Did you and your girl friend go by car to your teacher's place to take lessons?
Bái:	Dwèi 了. 在 lyǔgwǎn chyántou 上 車, 在 先生 住的 地方 那兒 下 車.	That is right. We would get in the car in front of the hotel and get off at the place where our teacher lived.
Lǐ:	你們 fàng 了 sywé jyou hwéi lyǔgwǎn 麼?	Did you go back to your hotel after the lessons?
Bái:	有的 shŕhou 我們 不 hwéi lyǔgwǎn, 上 jyē 去 chr̄ Fàgwo fàn.	Sometimes we would not go back to the hotel, but would go to the business district in town for a French meal.
Lǐ:	你們 也 mǎi 東西 麼?	Did you go shopping, too?
Bái:	那 jyou 不用 shwō 了, 我們 mǎi 好 syē Fàgwo 東西.	Needless to say, we bought a lot of French things.
Lǐ:	Dōu mǎi 了 甚麼?	What did you buy?

Bái:	Mǎi了好jǐjyàn syīn yīshang, hǎi mǎi了好syē 女人用的東西.	I bought quite a few dresses and a lot of items that a lady uses.
Lǐ:	Fàgwo 女人用的東西 一dìng dōu hěn 好ba?	The items that French women use should be very nice, I presume.
Bái:	Dōu 不tswò. 我 syǎng gěi nín 太太 一dyǎn兒 女人用的東西, syíng麼?	They are fine. I am thinking of giving your wife some lady's things. Is it all right?
Lǐ:	不 bì kèchi. Nín mài gěi 我太太 ba.	You are very kind. You don't have to do that. How about selling them to my wife?
Bái:	Nín 也 byé kèchi.	Please don't stand on ceremony.
Lǐ:	好. 我們 syàn 在上 kè. Jīn天 děi 上 dìjǐ kè?	Okay. Let us start our lessons. Which is the lesson for today?
Bái:	Dì 十五 kè.	The fifteenth lesson.

Lǐ:	這本 shū 一gùng 有 二十 kè. 從 dì 一 kè 到 dì 十五 kè dōu hěn rúngyi, 可是 從 dì 十六 kè 到 dì 二十 kè dōu hěn nán.	There are twenty lessons in this book. Lesson 1 through Lesson 15 are all very easy, but Lessons 16 through 20 are very difficult.
Bái:	我 syǎng dì 一 kè 到 dì 十五 kè 也 dōu hěn nán.	I think Lesson 1 through Lesson 15 are all very difficult, too.
Lǐ:	Jèike 不nán, 一gùng jyòu 有 十 jyù hwà.	This lesson isn't difficult. It has only ten sentences altogether.
Bái:	可是 那 syē hwà dōu hěn cháng.	But all the sentences are very long.
Lǐ:	沒有 多少 syīn 的 dz̀.	There aren't many new words.

Vocabulary

130.	búbì	不必	AV:	need not
131.	búyùng	不用	AV:	no use to
132.	byé	別	AV:	don't (imperative from búyàu)
133.	děi	得	AV:	must, have to
134.	fàngsywé	放學	VO:	get off school
135.	hǎujǐ-	好幾	NU:	quite a few
136.	hǎusyē	好些	NU:	a good many; a good deal of
137.	-kè	課	M:	lessons
138.	lyǔgwǎn	旅館	N:	hotel; inn
139.	shàngchē	上車	VO:	board a train or car
140.	shàngjyē	上街	VO:	go to the shopping district
141.	shànglóu	上樓	VO:	come or go upstairs
142.	shàngsywé	上學	VO:	go to school
143.	syàchē	下車	VO:	get off a train or car
144.	syàlóu	下樓	VO:	come or go downstairs

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Time Spent Expression

Expressions which indicate the period of time during which an action went on, or has been going on up to the present, always follow the main verb of the sentence. Contrast this position with time when expressions always precede the verb.

Tā chyùnyan dzai Jyòujīnshān jù. (time when).	He lived in San Francisco last year.
Tā jèi lǎngge ywè dzai Jyòujīngshān jù. (time within which).	He has stayed in San Francisco these two months.
Tā dzài Jyòujīnshān jùle lyǎngge ywè le. (time spent).	He has been staying in San Francisco for two months already.
Dzwótyan dzǎushang tā láile.	He came yesterday in the morning.
Tā láile lyǎngtyān le.	He has been here for two days.
Tā chyùnyan dzǒude.	He left last year.
Tā dzǒule yìnyán le.	He has gone for a year.
Tā Shàngywè dàu R̀běn chyùde.	He went to Japan last month.
Tā chyùle yíge ywè le.	He has gone for a month.

Translate the following:

1) Is he busy today?

2) He is very busy today.

3) He has been very busy for two days.

4) Did he go yesterday?

5) He has gone for a week.

6) Will you please sit down now.

7) I have been sitting for a long time.

2. Time-Spent Expression and the Object

In a sentence of subject-verb-object construction, the time-when expression may go before the object or after it, with no difference in meaning. However, when this object is a person or a place, mostly the time-spent expression stands after the object. ("Wǒ jyāule tā sānge ywè" not "Wǒ jyāule sānge ywède tā;" "Wǒ dzài Měigwo jùle wǔnyán" not "Wǒ jùle wǔnyánde Měigwo.")

2.1 Before the object

The time-when expression may take -de and stands before the object in a modifying position.

Wǒ dzài nèr nyànle lyǎngge ywède shūle.	I have been studying there for two months. (lit. studying two months' worth of books.)
Tā hwàle yìtyānde hwàr le.	He has been painting for a whole day.

Tā jyāule sānnyánde shū le.	He has been teaching for three years.
Wǒ dzwòle yíge lǐbàide hwǒchē.	I have been on the train for a week.
Tā sywéle wǔnyánde Fàgwo hwà.	He has studied French for five years.

2.2 After the object

The uninflected verb and its object are first given, then the verb is repeated and is followed by the time-spent expression.

Wǒ dzài jèr nyànshū, nyànle lyǎngge ywè le.	I have been studying here for two months. (lit. as to my studying here, I have studied for two months already.)
Tā hwàhwàr, hwàle yìtyān le.	He has been painting for a whole day.
Tā jyāushū, jyāule sānnyán le.	He has been teaching for three years.
Wǒ dzwò hwǒchē, dzwòle yíge lǐbài le.	I have been on the train for a week.
Tā sywé Fàgwo hwà, sywéle wǔnyán le.	He has studied French for five years.

Translate the following using both constructions:

1) He has been in the army (dāngbīng) for two years.

2) I have attended classes for two days.

3) I have stayed in a hotel for a month.

4) He has traveled by airplane for two days, and he is tired.

5) Miss Wáng studied German for two years, but her German is still not good.

6) She has been singing for a long time.

7) He has been a regimental commander for four years, and now he is a division commander.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Nín 去年到甚麼地方去了 ?	Where did you go last year?
	B:	到 Dégwo 去了.	I went to Germany.
	A:	在那兒上的chwán?	Where did you board the ship?
	B:	在 Jyòujīnshān 上的 chwán.	I boarded the ship in San Francisco.
	A:	在那兒下的chwán?	Where did you get off the boat?
	B:	在日本下的 chwán.	I got off the boat in Japan.
	A:	在那兒上的fēijī?	Where did you board the airplane?
	B:	在日本的 fēijīchǎng 上的 fēijī.	I boarded the airplane at an airport in Japan.
	A:	在那兒下的fēijī?	Where did you get off the airplane?
	B:	在 Fàgwó 下的 fēijī.	I got off the airplane in France.

A:	在那兒上的車?	Where did you board the train?
B:	在 Fàgwó 上的火車.	I boarded the train in France.
A:	在那兒下的火車?	Where did you get off the train?
B:	在 Dégwo 下的火車.	I got off the train in Germany.
A:	Nín wèi 甚麼到日本去?	Why did you go to Japan?
B:	在日本有一 jyàn hěn 要 jǐn 的事.	I had a very important matter to attend to in Japan.
A:	Nín wèi 甚麼到 Dégwo 去?	Why did you go to Germany?
B:	我到 Dégwo 去上 sywé.	I went to school in Germany.
A:	Nín 上了 jǐ 個月的 sywé?	For how many months did you attend school?
B:	上了兩個月的 sywé.	I attended school for two months.
A:	甚麼 shŕhou 上 sywé?	When did you go to school?

	B:	早上 上 sywé.	I went to school in the morning.
	A:	甚麼 shŕhou fàngsywé?	What time did you get off from school?
	B:	晚上 fàngsywé.	I got off from school in the evening.
2.	A:	Bái 下shr, 你 byé 走. Hái 没 下kè ne.	Corporal Bái, don't go. The class is not over yet.
	B:	我要 chōuyān.	I want to smoke.
	A:	Syàn在 byé chōuyān. 下了 kè, 你可以到wū子 wàitou 去 chōuyān.	Don't smoke now. You may go out of this room to smoke after class.
	B:	好.	Okay.
	A:	Bái 下shr̀, 你 wèi甚麼 hwàhwà兒不nyàn shū?	Why do you draw pictures but don't study, Corporal Bái?
	B:	Wǒ 不syǎng nyànshū.	I don't want to study.
	A:	Syàn在 我們 上kè. 你 děi nyànshū byé hwàhwà兒.	Class is in session now. You should study and not draw pictures.

	B:	好.	Okay.
3.	A:	Nín 到那兒去?	Where are you going?
	B:	我 上 jyē.	I am going to the business district.
	A:	Nín 去 mǎi 東西麼?	Are you going shopping?
	B:	我去 mǎi tsài.	I am going to buy groceries.
	A:	我也要 mǎi 一dyǎn 兒東西.	I want to buy something, too.
	B:	Nín 要 gēn 我 一kwai 兒去麼?	Do you want to go with me?
	A:	Nín 不用去, 我去.	There is no reason for you to go; I will go.
	B:	Dwèi 了. Nín 可以 tì 我 mǎi 麼?	That's right. Can you buy them for me?
	A:	可以, 我 tì nín mǎi.	Sure, I will buy them for you.
4.	A:	Hái子 到那兒去了?	Where did the child go?
	B:	他 上 lóu 去了.	He went upstairs.

A:	他在 lóu 上 dzwò 甚麼?	What is he doing upstairs?
B:	他在 lóu 上 kànshū.	He is reading upstairs.
A:	他甚麼 shŕhou 下 lóu?	When is he coming downstairs?
B:	他 kàn 了 shū, jyou 下 lóu.	He will come downstairs after he finishes reading.
A:	你有要 jǐn 的 shr̀ 麼?	Do you have anything important?
B:	没有. 我 gěi 他 mǎi 了 一 dyǎn 兒 táng.	No, I don't. I bought some candy for him.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 80-87)

80.	錢	chyán	N:	money	有錢	- rich
	(钱)				一毛錢	- ten cents
					七 kwài 錢	- seven dollars
81.	買	mǎi	V:	buy	買 shū	- buy a book
	(买)				買賣	- business, trade
82.	賣	mài	V:	sell	賣 shū 的	- book seller
	(卖)				dzwò 買賣	- engage in a trade
83.	毛	máu	M:	ten cents	一毛錢	- ten cents
			N:	hair	五毛九	- $0.59
84.	半	bàn	NU:	half	半 kwài 錢	- half a dollar
					三 kwài 半	- three dollars and a half
					半天	- half a day, a long while
85.	百	bǎi	NU:	hundred	九百本	- 900 volumes
					六百個人	- 600 people
86.	千	chyān	NU:	thousand	五千人	- 5,000 people
87.	萬	wàn	NU:	ten-thousand	兩萬多	- 20,000-odd
	(万)				四萬萬	- 400,000,000

L. 25

B. Sentences

1. 你要買甚麼?
2. 買一毛五分錢的táng. 你賣 táng 麼?
3. 賣. 你有錢麼?
4. 今天沒有. 明天 gěi, 行不行?
5. 你今天沒有錢 jyòu byé 買. 你可以
   明天買.
6. 你的 chì車多少錢買的?
7. 是九百 kwài 錢買的.
8. 錢 dōu gěi 了麼?
9. 沒 dōu gěi. Gěi 了一半兒.
10. Syàn 在一個月 gěi 多少錢?
11. 一個月gěi 五十六 kwài 八毛半.
12. Děi gěi jǐ 個月?
13. Děi gěi 一年. 我 gěi 了四個月了.
14. 一 gùng gěi 多少錢?
15. 一千二百多kwài 錢.
16. Swǒ 以沒錢的人不 néng 買 chì 車.

17. 這個 fáng 子賣 jĭ 萬 kwài 錢？

18. 賣四萬八千九百 kwài 錢.

19. Dĕi 先 gĕi 多少？

20. 先 gĕi 一萬 líng 七百 kwài 錢. 一個月 gĕi 兩百六十三 kwài 五毛半.

21. 有人 shwō 中 gwo syàn 在有六萬萬五千萬人.

22. 下了 kè, 他 jyòu 上 jyē 去了, 買了好 jĭ 十 kwài 錢的東西.

23. 你不用 chĭng 他到你 jyā 去 jù, 他在 lyŭgwăn jù 了好 syē 年了.

24. 去年毛太太回 gwo jù 了好 jĭ 個月, 用了兩千七百多 kwài 錢.

15. 那 wèi lău 先生沒 dzwò gūnggùng chì 車好 jĭ 個月了. 他 shwō 上車下車太 lèi.

C. Story

我太太 ài 買東西. 可是他不要用太多的錢. 昨天晚上他買了一本中文 shū. 他先到一個地方去. 那兒賣四毛八分錢. 他 jyòu 到 byé 的地方去. 那個 pù 子賣四毛九分錢. 他 jyòu 到 dì 三個 pù 子去. 那個 pù 子賣五毛二分錢. 他 jyòu 回到 dì 一個 pù 子去買了那本 shū. 我 shwō:「你要買的不是 jǐ 萬 jǐ 千 kwài 錢的東西. 用了半天的工夫 jyòu yīnwèi 那兩三分錢, jēn 不 tsūng明」他 shwō:「我 syǐhwan.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 50-55)

男 女 地 方 分

B. Radicals

1. 田 (field, 102) as in: 男

2. 女 (female, 38) as the word: 女

3. 土 (earth, 32 (see Lesson 21) as in: 地

4. 方 (square, 70) as the word: 方

5. 刀 (knife, 18) as in: 分

LESSON 26

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A:	(Lǐ太太 在 lóushang, dwèi 他先生 shwō:) Chǐng 你上來.	(Mrs. Lǐ upstairs speaks to her husband:) Will you come up please?
B:	(Lǐ 先生 dzài lóu下 shwō:) 我不néng 上去.	(Mr. Lǐ says downstairs:) I can't go up.
A:	你 wèi 甚麼不néng 上來?	Why can't you come up?
B:	我不néng 上去, yǐnwèi 我要在這兒 nyànshū.	I can't go up, because I want to read here.
A:	你甚麼 shŕhou 可以上來?	When can you come up?
B:	我 nyàn了 shū jyòu 可以上去. 你 wèi 甚麼不下來?	I can go up after I have done my reading. Why don't you come down?
A:	我 syàn在不néng 下去, yǐnwèi 我要 gēn 孩子 wán兒.	I can't go down now, because I want to play with the children.
B:	你甚麼 shŕhou 可以下來?	When can you come down?

A:	我 chr̄了 fàn jyòu 可以 下去.	I can go down after eating.
B:	Hái子 也 gēn 你 一kwài兒 下來麼?	Will the children come down with you?
A:	Dwèi了, 他們 也 gēn 我 一kwài兒 下去.	That's right. They will go down with me.
2. A:	Bái 小jye 在 lóu上 麼? Chǐng 他 下來, 行不行?	Is Miss Bái upstairs? Can you ask her to come down?
B:	他 yǐjing hwéi去了.	She has already gone back.
A:	甚麼 shŕhou hwéi去的?	When did she go back?
B:	昨天 hwéi去的.	She went back yesterday.
A:	Gēn shéi 一kwài兒 hwéi去的?	With whom did she go back?
B:	我 gēn 他 一kwài兒 hwéi去的.	She went back with me.
A:	你 甚麼 shŕhou hwéi來的?	When did you return?
B:	我 今天 早上 hwéi來的.	I returned this morning.

	A: 你 dzwò 甚麼 車 hwéi來的 ?	By what car did you come back?
	B: 我 走 hwéi來的 , 没 dzwò 車 .	I didn't come back by car; I came back on foot.
3.	A: Dzwò fēijī 的 shŕhou, 你 syǐhwan dzwò 在 甚麼 地方 ?	Where do you like to sit, when you are on an airplane?
	B: Dzwò 在 hòutou.	To sit at the rear.
	A: Dzwò chì 車 的 shŕhou, 你 syǐhwan dzwò 在 甚麼 地方 ?	Where do you like to sit, when you are in a car?
	B: Dzwò 在 chyántou.	To sit in front.
	A: Dzwò chwán 的 shŕhou 你 syǐhwan dzwò 在 甚麼 地方 ?	Where do you like to sit, when you are on a boat?
	B: 要是 大 chwán, dzwò 在 chyántou, 要是 小 chwán dzwò 在 hòutou.	To sit in front, when I am on a big boat, and to sit at the rear when I am on a small boat.
	A: Dzwò 火車 的 shŕhou, 你 syǐhwan dzwò 在 甚麼 地方 ?	Where do you like to sit, when you are on a train?

B:	Dzwò 在 chyántou, hòutou, dōu 行.	In front or at the rear; anywhere will do.
4. A:	你 syǐhwan jù 在 甚麼 地方?	Where do you like to live?
B:	Jù 在 syāng 下.	I like to live in the country.
A:	Wèi 甚麼?	Why?
B:	我 不 syǐhwan jù 在 chénglǐtou, yīnwèi chénglǐtou 人 太 多.	I don't like to live in the city, because there are too many people in the city.
A:	可是 jù 在 chénglǐtou rúngyi 買 東 西, 你 shwō dwèi 不 dwèi?	But won't you say it is easier to shop if you live in the city?
B:	我 太太 ài 買 東 西, swó 以 我 不 ywànyi jù 在 chénglǐtou.	My wife likes to buy things; therefore I don't like to stay in the city.
A:	Jù 在 syāng 下 不 rúngyi 買 jyǒu, dwèi 不 dwèi?	Is it correct that it is not easy to buy wine if you live in the country?

B: Jù在 syāng下 rúngyi不rúngyi 買 jyǒu 我 不jr̄dau, yīnwèi 我 不 hējyǒu.	I don't know whether it is easy or not to buy wine when you live in the country, because I don't drink.
5. A: 你 wèi甚麼 syǐhwan Bái 上wèi的兒子?	Why do you like Captain Bái's son?
B: 他 hěn好, shwōhwà hěn kèchi.	He is very nice. He talks very politely.
A: 他 syědž syě的 好麼?	Does he write well?
B: 也好, syědž syě的 hěn好kàn.	Yes, he also writes very beautifully.
A: 他 nyànshū, nyàn的 好麼?	Does he read well?
B: 他 nyànshū, nyàn 的 hěn hǎu.	Yes, he does very well.
A: 他 kāi chì車 kāi 的 好麼?	Does he drive a car well?
B: 也 kāi 的 hěn好.	Yes, very well too.
A: 他 syěsyìn, syě的 好不好?	Does he write letters well or not?
B: 也 syě的 hěn好.	Yes, very well too.

A: 他 chànggē兒 chàng的 好麼?	Does he sing well?
B: 也 chàng的 hěn 好tīng.	Yes, he also sings very well.
A: 他 hwàhwà兒, hwà的 好麼?	Does he paint well?
B: Hwà的好kànjí了. 那個 hái子 hěn tsūng明. 我們 dōu syǐhwan 他.	He paints wonderfully. that boy is very intelligent. We all like him.

II. Basic Dialogue

1.	Lǐ:	Bái 小jye, nín 在 Fàgwo的 shŕhou, jù在那兒?	Where did you stay when you were in France, Miss Bái?
	Bái:	先 jù在 lyǔgwǎnlǐ, hòu來 jù在 péngyou jyālǐ.	At first I stayed in a hotel, and later I stayed at a friend's house.
	Lǐ:	Lyǔgwǎn 在 chéng lǐtou 麼?	Was the hotel in the city?
	Bái:	在 chéng lǐtou. 在 Feījichǎng Lù.	Yes, it was. It was on Airfield Road.
	Lǐ:	Nín 那個 péngyou的 jyā 也 在 chéng lǐtou 麼?	Was your friend's house also in the city?
	Bái:	不是, 在 chéng wàitou.	No, it was outside the city.
	Lǐ:	Nín jù在 chéng wàitou的 shŕhou cháng jìnchéng 麼?	Did you often go into the city, while you were staying outside the city?

Bái:	我 chángchang jìnchéng 去買 東西.	I often went into the city to shop.
Lǐ:	Nín dzěm 麼 jìnchéng?	How did you go into the city?
Bái:	我 jyàu 我 péngyou kāi chì 車 sùng 我 jìnchéng.	I would ask my friend to drive me into the city.
Lǐ:	Nín péngyou 也 gēn nín 去 買東西麼?	Would your friend accompany you to shop?
Bái:	他 gēn 我 去, yīnwei 我的 Fàgwo hwà 不太好.	Yes, she would go with me, because my French is not very good.
Lǐ:	Nín péngyou jyā 的 fáng子 好 不好?	How is your friend's house?
Bái:	好jí了. Kètīng hěn 大; chwānghu 也 hěn 多.	It is wonderful. There is a very large sitting room with very many windows.
Lǐ:	Děng 一hwěi兒 我 要 jìnchéng, nín 要 gēn 我去麼?	In a short while I am going to the city. Do you want to go with me?

Bái: 好，děng 我 gwān上了 chwānghu, mén, jyòu gēn 你 -kwài兒 去.	Fine, wait until I close the windows and door.
2. A: Jàn車 走的 hěn kwài麼?	Do tanks travel very fast?
B: 大的 走的màn, 小的 走的 kwài.	Large ones travel slowly, and small ones fast.
A: Jàn車上 有 jīgwānchyāng 麼?	Are there machine guns on tanks?
B: Jàn車上 有 jīgwānchyāng.	Yes, there are machine guns on tanks.
A: Jàn車上 的 jīgwānchyāng 用 甚麼 dànyàu?	What kinds of ammunition do the machine guns on tanks use?
B: Yùng 甚麼 子dàn 我 不 jr̄dau, chǐng 你 wèn Bái 上wèi.	I don't know what kind of bullets; will you please ask Captain White?
A: 你 hwèi kāi jàn車 麼?	Can you drive a tank?
B: 我 不hwèi.	No, I can't.

Vocabulary

145.	chwānghu	窗户	N:	window
146.	dànyàu	彈藥	N:	ammunition
146.1	dždàn	子彈	N:	bullets
147.	děng	等	V:	wait, wait for
148.	gwān(shang)	關(上)	V:	close(up) (opp. kāi)
149.	jànchē	戰車	N:	tank
150.	jīgwānchyāng	機關槍	N:	machine gun
151.	-jíle	極了	P:	(suffix to SVs, indicating exaggerated degree)
152.	jìn	進	V:	enter (in)
152.1	jìnchéng	進城	VO:	go into the city or downtown
152.2	jìnchyu	進去	RV:	go in
152.3	jìnlai	進來	RV:	come in
153.	jyàu	叫	CV: V:	tell, order; let call (someone)
154.	kètīng	客廳	N:	parlor (guest hall)
155.	kwài	快	SV: A:	be fast, quick quickly, soon
156.	lù	路	N:	road
157.	màn	慢	SV:	be slow
158.	yìhwěr	一會兒	MA/N:	(in or for) a moment

III. Grammar Analysis

1. Verbs Compounded With lái and chyù

The verbs lái (come) and chyù (go) may be affixed to certain verbs of motion to form compound verbs. Lái indicates direction toward the speaker and chyù direction away from the speaker.

Chǐng nǐ shànglai.	Please come up.
Wǒ bùnéng shàngchyu; chǐng nǐ syàlai.	I can't come up, please come down.
Chǐng nǐ jìnchyu, chǐng tā chūlai.	Go in please, and ask him to come out.
Chǐng nǐ hwéilai, chǐng tā hwéichyu.	Come back please, and ask him to go back.

Translate the following:

1) He went into the city and has come back.
2) Please drive slowly when you go back.
3) Mr. Wáng came in and asked me to close up the windows.
4) Mr. Lǐ went in, but he has not come out yet.
5) Please come in and sit for a while.

2. Dzài as a Verb Suffix

Dzài has been presented as a main verb and as a co-verb. (See Lesson 11). Dzài is also used as a suffix to certain verbs, such as jàn (stand), dzwò (sit), jù (live), etc.

Used in this way, *dzài* becomes part of the action itself, and requires an object. (Compare English prepositions which are related to intransitive verbs, such as stand *on*, sit *in*, live *at*, etc.)

Chǐng nǐ jàndzai jèr.	Please stand here.
Lǐ táitai dzwòdzai yǐdzshang.	Mrs. Lǐ sits in a chair.
Tā bújùdzai lyǔgwǎnli, tā jùdzai wǒ jyāli.	He does not stay in a hotel; he is staying at my house.
Tā bújùdzai jèr, tā jùdzai nǎr?	Where does he live, if he doesn't live here?

Translate the following:

1) Where do you want me to sit?
2) May I stand here?
3) Where did you live when you were in China?
4) There are many Chinese in San Francisco. They live in Chinatown.
5) At which hotel are you staying?

3. Describing Manner of an Action

An adverb modifying the verb may be placed after the verb. In this case, the verb is suffixed with *-de*. If the verb is a verb-object compound, the verb is repeated and then suffixed with *-de*.

Tā chàngde hǎu.	He sings well.
Wǒ dzǒude kwài.	I walk fast.
Háidz wárde hǎujile.	The children had a wonderful time playing.
Tā syědž syěde hěn màn.	He writes very slowly.
Wǒ nyànshū nyànde hěn kwài.	I read very fast.
Wǒ tàitai dzwòfàn dzwòde hǎu.	My wife cooks well.

Translate the following:

1) He drives very fast.

2) He talks very fast.

3) He teaches very well, and students like him.

4) She eats slowly but talks fast.

5) That boy speaks English fast, but Chinese slowly.

4. Use of shr̀

Shr̀ is used to respond to the request of a superior. It is close to "Yes, sir " in English.

5. Use of -jile

-jile (extremely) is used as a suffix attached to a stative verb, indicating exaggerated degree.

hǎujile	extremely good
mángjile	extremely busy
kwàijile	extremely fast

6. Specific Relative Time

To be specific in time relationships, the time element, a descriptive sentence, stands just before the time expression (---de shŕhou,---). This kind of descriptive sentence behaves like movable adverbs.

Wǒ syědzde shŕhou bushwōhwa.	When I'm writing, I don't talk.
Chànggērde shŕhou wǒ buchr̄ táng.	I don't eat candy while I am singing.

Translate the following:

1) Don't smoke while class is in session.

2) Please stand up when the Division Commander comes in.

3) We shouldn't talk while others are singing.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Syàn在你在這兒 děng shéi?	For whom are you waiting here?
	B:	我 děng 我的女 péngyou, 他今天 dzwò gūnggùng chì車從 Jyòujīnshān 來.	I am waiting for my girl friend who is coming today by bus from San Francisco.
	A:	Gūnggùng chì車甚麼 shŕhou 到?	When will the bus be here?
	B:	一 hwěi兒 jyòu 到, 我 děng了半天了.	It will be here in a short while. I have waited a long time.
	A:	他 jŕdau 你在這兒 děng 他麼?	Does she know that you are waiting for her here?
	B:	我 syǎng 他 jŕdau. Nín 在這兒 děng shéi?	I think that she knows. Who are you waiting for here?
	A:	也 děng 人, 我 děng 我的女 péngyou.	I am also waiting for a person. I am waiting for my girl friend.

	B.	他從那兒來?	Where is she coming from?
	A:	也從 Jyòujīnshān 來.	Also from San Francisco.
	B:	他 jyàu 甚麼 míng子?	What is her name?
	A:	Jyàu Jàu Měi 生	She is Miss Měishēng Jàu.
	B:	他 jyàu 你 在 這兒 děng 他麼?	Did she tell you to wait for her here?
	A:	Dwèi 了. 他 jyàu 我 一 dìng děi 在 這兒 děng 他.	Right. She told me that I must wait for her here.
2.	A:	Chwànghu wàitou 有 甚麼?	What are there outside the window?
	B:	有 jīgwānchyāng, 也 有 大 pàu.	There are machine guns and big guns.
	A:	Jīgwānchyāng 在 那兒?	Where are the machine guns?
	B:	在 jàn 車 上 tou.	They are on the tanks.
	A:	那個 jàn車 上tou 有 幾個 jīgwānchyāng?	How many machine guns are there on that tank?
	B:	那個 jàn車 上tou 有兩個 jīngwānchyāng.	That tank has two machine guns.

	A:	Jàn 車 lǐtou 有 dànyàu 麼?	Is there ammunition in the tank?
	B:	一dǐng 有 hěn 多 jīgwānchyāng 用的 dànyàu.	There must be very much ammunition for the machine guns.
3.	A:	Nín 太太 甚麼 shŕhou jìnchéng 的?	When did your wife go into the city?
	B:	今天 早上 jìnchéng 的.	She went into the city this morning
	A:	他 是 kāi chì 車 去的 麼?	Did she go by driving?
	B:	是 kāi chì 車 去 的, 他 kāi 的 hěn 好.	Yes, she went by driving. She drives very well.
	A:	他 kāi 的 hěn màn 麼?	Does she drive very slowly?
	B:	他 kāi 的 也 不 hěn màn, 也 不 hěn kwài.	She does not drive very slowly nor very fast.
	A:	Nín 太太 不在 jyā 的 shŕhou, nín 在 那兒 chr̄ 中 fàn?	When your wife isn't home, where do you have your lunch?

B:	我太太 不在jyā的 shŕhou, 我在 fàngwǎn兒 chr̄ 中fàn.	When my wife isn't home, I eat at the restaurant.
A:	Nín chr̄ 中fàn 的 shŕhou hējyǒu 麼?	Do you drink when you have your lunch?
B:	不. 我 chr̄ 晚fan 的 shŕhou hējyǒu.	No, but I drink when I have my supper.
4. A:	Bái 大wèi, 你 jànchǐ 來.	Colonel Jāng: Stand up, David Bái.
B:	是, Jāng 上syàu.	Bái: Yes, sir, Colonel Jāng.
A:	你到這兒來, jàn在 jwō子 chyántou.	Come here and stand in front of this table.
B:	是.	Yes, sir.
A:	王 下shr̀, 你也 jànchǐ 來.	Corporal Wáng, stand up also.
C:	是.	Yes, sir.
A:	你 jàn在 wū子 wàitou.	You stand outside the room.
C:	是.	Yes, sir.

A:	Lǐ 中shr̀, 你 byé dzwò 在 那兒.	Sergeant Lǐ. Don't sit there.
D:	是. 我可以 dzwò 在 那兒?	Yes sir, Where can I sit?
A:	你 可以 dzwò 在 Bái 大wèi的 地方.	You can sit at David Bái's place.
D:	一 hwěi 兒 Bái 大wèi hwéi 來的 shŕhou, 他 dzwò 在 那兒?	Where will David Bái sit when he comes back in a little while?
A:	他 可以 dzwò 在 王 下shr̀ 那兒.	He can sit at Corporal Wáng's place.
D:	一 hwěi兒 王下shr̀ hwéi 來的 shŕhou, 他 dzwò 在 那兒?	Where will Corporal Wáng sit when he comes back in a little while?
A:	他 可以 dzwò 在 我 這兒.	He can sit at my place.
D:	Nín dzwò 在 那兒?	Where will you sit?
A:	我 dzwò 在 你 那兒.	I can sit at your place.

V. READING

A. Review (Lessons 16-25)

一二三四五六七八九十
月個人大夫我你他們是
有沒也上下兩中的不小
在了王先生日本火車水
太可以回子多少父母文
男女地方分從這到那兒
來去走要用甚麼好東西
行工夫早晚昨今明年錢
買賣毛半百千萬

B. Characters (Nos. 88-95)

88.	作 做	dzwò	V:	do, make act; act as	作事	- do things, work
					作fàn	- cook (food)
					作買賣的	- businessman
89.	事	shr̀	N:	business	作事	- do things, work
					事ching	- thing (in the sense of event, affair)
90.	寫 (写)	syě	V:	write	寫字	- write (characters or words)
					寫syìn	- write a letter
91.	字	dz̀	N:	word (written character)	兩千字	- 2,000 characters
					中gwo字	- Chinese characters
92.	說	shwō	V:	speak, say	說話	- talk
					說gù事	- tell a story
					tīng說	- hear it said
93.	話	hwà	N:	speech, language	中gwo話	- Chinese language
					ài說話	- love to talk
					日本話	- Japanese
					Fàgwo話	- French

94. 念	nyàn	V:	study, read aloud	念書 不念書	- to study - does not study
95. 書	shū	N:	book	買書 中gwo書	- buy books - Chinese books

C. Sentences

1. 你說說我們 wèi 甚麼念書?
2. 我不 jr̄dau 念書有甚麼用.
3. 你們兩個人 dōu 不 dụ̌ng 念書 dzwèi 有用.
4. 你是不是 syǎng 明年到中gwo 去作買賣?
5. Dwèi 了.
6. 你 Syǎng 做買賣, 你有多少錢?
7. 三百五十萬八千 kwài 錢 gòu 不gòu?
8. Gòu 了. 可是你 děi sywé 寫字
9. Děi hwèi 寫多少字?
10. 兩千字, hái děi sywé 說中gwo 話.
11. Gēn shéi sywé 說中gwo 話?

12. Gēn 王先生 sywé 說中gwo 話, yīnwèi 他 jyāu 書 jyāu 的好 jí 了.

13. 那個王先生?

14. 在火車jàn 做事的那個王先生.

15. 他甚麼 shŕhou 在火車jàn 做事? 甚麼 shr̀hou jyāu 書?

16. 他早上在火車jàn 做事, 晚上 jyāu書.

17. 在甚麼地方 jyāu書?

18. 在 hǎijyūn 的那個 sywésyàu jyāu書.

19. 他 jēn máng.

20. Swǒ 以我們也 děi máng, 天天寫字;說話, 念書.有的 shŕhou hái děi 作事.

D. Story ..

我在這兒念書念了一個多月了. 從我們 jù 的地方走 lù 到上 kè 的大 lóu 去. 一 hwěi兒 jyòu 到了. 我念的是中文. 我們天天

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說中 gwo 話，寫中gwo 字，也念中文書 Jyāu 我寫字的是一wèi 女先生，jyāu 我念書說話的 dōu 是男先生．他們dōu是從中gwo 來的．有人說 syàn 在中gwó 有六萬萬五千萬人．我 syīwang 他們dōu dǔng 我說的中 gwo 話．

Sywésyaulǐ 有 jǐ 個賣東西的地方．我們可以在那兒買東西．Wàitou 賣八毛錢的東西那兒 jyòu 賣七毛五分錢．一百kwài 錢的東西 jyòu 賣 jǐ 十 kwài.

Lǐbài 六，Lǐbài 日有 shŕhou 我們 děi tì sywésyàu 作一 dyǎn 兒事，可是jyòu 作半天．我們 hái 有 hěn 多工夫念書

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 56-60)

從 這 兒 到 那

B. Radicals

1. 彳 (to pace, 60) as in: 從

2. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 這

3. 儿 (man(going), 10) (see Lesson 21) as in: 兒

4. 刂 (knife, 18) (same as 刀 , 18; see Lesson 25) as in: 到

5. 阝 (city, 163) as in: 那

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C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Man" Group
(continued)

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
64	t'í-shǒu-erh	扌, 手	Hand	把 拿 拜 才
104	pìng-ch'ǎ-erh	疒	Sickness	病 疼 痢
109	mù	目 罒	Eye	睡 看 直 相 眾
128	ĕrh	耳, 耳	Ear	聽 聰 聲
130	jòu-yüèh-erh	月, 肉	Flesh	胖 胃
157	tsú	𧾷, 足	Foot	跑 跟 躉

1. Excercise: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
招			症		
聖			肚		
胡			療		
跌			躄		
疔			眨		
盲			攀		

2. Home work: Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
播			跛		
疾			睜		
肝			耶		
育			睪		
職			搭		
臠			踏		

LESSON 27

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	他 甚麼 shŕhou hwéi 到 他 jyā 去的?	When did he return home?
	B:	他 昨天 晚上 hwéi 到 他 jyā 去的.	He returned home last evening.
	A:	Wèi 甚麼?	Why?
	B:	他 syǎng 念書.	He wanted to read.
	A:	他 念到 dìjǐkè 了?	Which lesson has he covered in reading?
	B:	念到 dì 二十七 kè 了.	He has covered Lesson 27 in reading.
	A:	寫字, 寫到 dìjǐ個字了?	Which character has he covered in writing?
	B:	寫到 dì三個 字 了.	He has covered the third character.
	A:	他 kàn書, kàn到 dìjǐjyù 話了?	Which sentence has he covered in reading?
	B:	Dì十五 jyù 話了.	The fifteenth sentence.
2.	A:	他 hái 不在 jyā 麼?	Isn't he at home yet?

	B:	不在 jyā, pǎu 到 wàitou 去 wán 兒 去了.	No, he isn't. He ran out to play.
	A:	他母chin 不在 jyā 麼?	Isn't his mother at home?
	B:	不在 jyā, 他走到 jyē上 去買 tsài 去了.	No, she isn't. She walked to town to buy groceries.
	A:	Wèi 甚麼 他 děi 走到 jyē上 chyù?	Why does she have to walk to town?
	B:	Yīnwèi 他 不hwèi kāi 車.	Because she doesn't know how to drive.
	A:	小 hái 子 wèi 甚麼 pǎu 到 wàitou 去 wán 兒?	Why do children run out to play?
	B:	小 hái 子 dōu 說: "Wán 兒 dzwèi 要 jǐn."	Children say, "To play is most important."
3.	A:	Bái 大wèi, kwài jànchǐ 來!	Stand up immediately, David Bái!
	B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.
	A:	走到 chyántou 去!	Go to the front!
	B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.

A:	Gwān 上 mén, kāikāi 那個 chwānghu!	Close the door, and open that window!
B:	是. Lyànjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.
A:	Byé dzwò 下!	Don't sit down!
B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.
A:	Byé kàn 書!	Don't look at the book!
B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.
A:	寫三個中gwo字!	Write three Chinese characters.
B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.
A:	Hwéi 到你那兒去!	Go back to your place!
B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.
A:	Dzwò 下!	Sit down!
B:	是. Lyánjǎng.	Yes sir, Company commander.

L. 27

4. A: Lǐ 下shr̀, 你 jànchǐ 來 ba!	Stand up Corporal Lǐ!
B: 好. 王 中 wèi.	All right, First Lieutenant Wáng.
A: 我們 一kwài兒 走到 chyántou 去 ba!	Let us go to the front!
B: 好. Nín 在 chyántou 走 ba! 我 在 hòutou 走.	Fine. Go ahead and I will follow you.
A: 好. 你 gwān 上 chwānghu ba!	Fine. Please close the window!
B: Nín kāikāi 那個 mén ba!	Please open that door!
A: 我們 一kwài兒念這kè 書 ba!	Let us read this lesson together!
B: Chǐng nín 念 dì 一 jyù ba!	Read the first sentence please!
A: 我 不hwèi 念 dì 一 jyù, chǐng 你 先 念 ba!	I can't read the first sentence. You read first, please!
B: 那 不要jǐn, chǐng nín 念 dì 二 jyù ba!	That doesn't matter. You read the second sentence please!

	A: 我也 不hwèi 念 dì 二 jyù, 我們 寫 中gwo 字 ba!	I can't read the second sentence either. Let us write Chinese characters!
	B: Nín 寫 dì 七 個 字 ba!	You write the seventh character please!
	A: 我 寫 dì 七 個, ching 你 寫 dì 八 個 ba!	I write the seventh and you write the eighth please!
	B: 我 dōu 不hwèi, 我們 hwéi 去 ba!	I can't write either. Let us go back!
	A: 你 走的 太kwài, chǐng 你 走 màn 一dyan兒 ba!	You walk too fast; please walk a little slower!
	B: 我走的 不kwài, 是 nín 走的 太màn.	I am not walking fast; it is you who walks too slow.
5.	A: 上kè 的 shŕhou děi 說 中文麼?	Do you have to speak Chinese when you are in class?
	B: 上kè 的 shŕhou 不néng 不說 中文.	We have to speak Chinese when we are in class.
	A: Wèi 甚麼 不néng 不說 中文?	Why do you have to speak Chinese?

B: 到 中gwo 去 作事 不néng 不dǔng 中文.	If you go to China to work, you have to understand Chinese.
A: 你 不可以 不去 麼?	Can't you refuse to go?
B: Měigwo Lùjyūn jyàu 我 去, 我 不néng 不去.	If the United States Army tells me to go, I have to go.

II. Basic Dialogue

1. Bái:	Lǐ 先生， nín 來了. Chǐng jìn. 我們 可以 tán 一hwěi 兒.	You have come, Mr. Lǐ. Come in please. Let us chat.
Lǐ:	Bái 小 jye, nín 好 麼? Nín 不 chūmén 麼?	How are you Miss Bái? You are not going out, are you?
Bái:	我 早上 chū 去了； syàn 在 不chūmén.	I went out this morning, so I am not going out now.
Lǐ:	Nín 在 中gwo 的 shŕhou, nín jù在那兒?	Where did you live when you were in China?
Bái:	我 jù在 Běipíng. 一九四九 我們 jyā bān 到 Táiwān 去了.	I lived in Běipíng. My family moved to Formosa in 1949.
Lǐ:	Nín 不 syǐhwan Běipíng 麼?	Don't you like Běipíng?
Bái:	我 hěn syǐhwan Běipíng. Běipíng 是 一個 hěn 有 yìsz 的 地方.	I like Běipíng very much. Běipíng is a very interesting place.
Lǐ:	Nín wèi 甚麼 要 bānjyā ne?	Why did you want to move?

Bái:	我父chin要到Táiwān去jyāu書，syó以我們bānjyā了.	We moved because my father wanted to go to Formosa to teach.
Lǐ:	Nín syǐhwan jù在Táiwān麼?	Do you like to live in Formosa?
Bái:	Dwèi了! Táiwān好jí了.	Yes. Formosa is wonderful.
Lǐ:	我hěn syǐhwan gēn nín tán話，可是我syàn在děi到jyē上去.	I like to chat with you very much, but now I have to go to town.
Bái:	Nín màn走, dzàijyàn.	Walk slowly (be careful on your way)! Goodbye.
2. A:	Lùjyūn lǐtou dōu有甚麼pàu?	What artillery pieces does the army have?
B:	有gāushèpàu，也有jànfángpàu.	There are antiaircraft guns and antitank guns.
A:	甚麼shŕhou用gāushèpàu?	When are antiaircraft guns used?
B:	Dǎ fēijī的shŕhou用gāushèpàu.	Antiaircraft guns are used to fight aircraft.
A:	那shŕhou用jànfángpàu不行麼?	Can't antitank guns be used for that purpose?

B: 不行.	No, they can't.
A: 甚麽 shŕhou 用 jànfángpàu?	When are antitank guns used?
B: Dǎ jàn 車 的 shŕhou 用 jànfángpàu.	Antitank guns are used to fight tanks.
A: 那 shŕhou 用 gāushèpàu 不行麽?	Can't antiaircraft guns be used for that purpose?
B: 不行.	No, they can't.
A: Gāushèpàu gēn jànfángpàu 用 甚麽 pàudàn?	What shells do antiaircraft guns and antitank guns use?
B: Gāushèpàu 用 gāushèpàu 的 pàudàn. Jànfángpàu 用 jànfángpàu 的 pàudàn.	Antiaircraft guns use antiaircraft shells and antitank guns use antitank shells.

Vocabulary

159.	bān	搬	V:	move (change residence or heavier articles)
160.	bānjyā	搬家	VO:	move one's residence
161.	Běipíng	北平	N:	Peiping
162.	bùnéng bù-	不能不	AV:	cannot but
163.	chū	出	V:	exit, go out, come out
164.	chūmén	出門	VO:	go out (of the house)
165.	dǎ	打	V:	fight; hit
166.	dwèibùchǐ	對不起	IE:	excuse me! I'm sorry!
167.	gāushèpàu	高射炮	N:	antiaircraft gun
168.	jànfángpàu	戰防炮	N:	antitank gun
169.	pǎu	跑	V:	run
170.	pàudàn	炮彈	N:	shell
171.	Táiwān	台灣	N:	Taiwan (Formosa)
172.	tán	談	V:	converse; chat about
173.	tánhwà	談話	VO:	carry on conversation

III. Grammar Analysis

1. *Dàu* as a Verb Suffix

Dàu (to) was introduced as a co-verb in Lesson 12; as a verb in Lesson 21. *Dàu* also is used as a suffix to certain verbs of motion, such as *hwéi* (return), *bān* (move), etc. The resulting compounds require positional nouns as objects. *Lái* and *chyù* often follow these positional nouns as directional particles:

hwéidàu	return to
bāndàu	move to
dzǒudàu	walk to
pǎudàu	run to
nyàndàu	study up to
kàndàu	read up to
syědàu	write up to

Nín yàu bāndàu nǎr chyù?	Where are you moving to?
Wǒ yàu bāndàu Táiwān chyù.	I am moving to Formosa.
Tā nyàndàu nǎr le?	Up to where has he read?
Tā nyàndàu dìshŕkè le.	He has read up to Lesson 10.

2. Expressing Manner in Commands

In giving an order or a command, the unqualified adverb of manner stands immediately before the verb. *Yìdyǎr* or just dyǎr (a little) is often added to the adverb to express a greater or less degree. These qualified expressions of manner may stand just before or just after the verb.

Kwài syàlai!	Hurry and come down!
Kwài lái syědz̀.	Come quickly and write!
Màn yìdyǎr shwō.	Say it a little slower!
Shwō màn dyǎr.	Say it a little slower!

3. Mild Commands or Requests

Chǐng (please) may be added to a command or an order, and it stands at the beginning of the sentence; or ba may be added to the end of the sentence. This will change the command or order to a mild command, request or suggestion.

Nǐ shwō ba.	You may say it.
Wǒmen dzǒu ba.	Let us go.
Chǐng nǐ màn yìdyǎr pǎu.	Please run a little slower.
Chǐng nǐ hwéichyù ba.	Please go back.

Translate the following:

1) Let us go out and buy some groceries.
2) Please come in and have a chat.
3) Let us hurry and go upstairs; they are waiting for us there.
4) Chinese characters are difficult to write; therefore, please write them a little slower.

5) You talk too fast and I can't understand. Please talk a little slower.

6) Go out to play. There are too many people in the room.

4. The Double Negative

Two negatives amount to an affirmative in a sense, but the sentence mood is much more impressive.

bùnéng bùshwō	cannot but speak up (have to tell)
bùnéng búchyù	cannot but go (have to go)
bùnéng búdzwò	cannot but do it (have to do)
bùshwō bùsyíng	have to tell (lit: Not telling won't do)
búchyù bùsyíng	have to go
búdzwò bùsyíng	have to do

a. In a simple sentence, the element to be emphasized is put between the two negative particles:

méi(you) rén bùshwō	everybody speaks up
méi(you) rén búchyù	everybody goes
méi(you) rén búdzwò	everybody does it
méi(you) yitsž bùlái	come every time

b. Negatives are used separately in the two clauses of a composite sentence, and the clauses are connected by the word, jyòu:

Bùsywé Jūnggwo hwà jyòu bùnéng dǔng Jūnggwo rén shwōhwàde yìsz.	If one doesn't learn the Chinese language, then he will not be able to understand Chinese.
Yàushr wǒmen méiyou dànyàu wǒmen jyòu méiyou syīwàngle.	If we don't have ammunition, then we are hopeless.

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	Nín 是 甚麼 shŕhou bānjyā 的?	When did you move?
	B:	是 昨天 bān 的.	I moved yesterday.
	A:	Wèi 甚麼 nín 要 bānjyā?	Why did you want to move?
	B:	Yīnwèi 我 太太 syǎng bān, swó 以 我 děi bān.	I had to move because my wife wanted to.
	A:	要是 nín 不 ywànyi bānjyā, nín 也 děi bān 麼?	Do you have to move if you aren't willing to move?
	B:	Dwèi 了. 我 太太 說 "Bānjyā." 我們 jyòu děi bān.	That is right. When my wife says, "Move!", we have to move.
	A:	要是 nín 太太 說 "Kwài dyǎn 兒 bān!", nín jyòu kwài 一dyǎi 兒 bān 麼?	If your wife says, "Move quickly," will you move quickly?
	B:	Dwèi 了. 我 不 néng 不 kwài dyǎn 兒 bān. 太太 說 的 話 要 jǐnjí 了.	That is right. I cannot help but move quickly. My wife's word is extraordinarily important.

2.	A:	王先生，你在 wū子 lǐtou 作甚麼?	What are you doing in the room, Mr. Wáng?
	B:	Kàn 書. 你在 wàitou 作甚麼?	Reading. What are you doing outside?
	A:	Bān jwō子，你 chū來 kànkàn.	Moving a table. Come out and take a look.
	B:	我不chū去. 你 jìn來.	I am not going out. You come in.
	A:	我不jìn去. Chǐng 你一dǐng chū來 gēn 我一kwài兒 bān jwō子.	I am not going in. Come out and move the table with me by all means.
	B:	Bān 到那兒去?	To move it where?
	A:	Bān 到 wū子 lǐtou 去.	Move it into the room.
	B:	不bān 不行麼?	Does it have to be moved?
	A:	不néng 不bān.	It has to be moved.
	B:	好.	Okay.
3.	A:	Dwèi不chǐ, nín 有 yān 麼?	Excuse me, do you have a cigarette?
	B:	Dwèi不chǐ, 我沒有. Jāng 下shr̀ 有.	Sorry, I don't have any. Corporal Jāng has some.

A:	Jāng 下 shr̀, nín 有 yān 麼? 我 syǎng chōuyān.	Do you have a cigarette, Corporal Jāng? I wish to smoke.
C:	Dwèi 不 chǐ, 我 没 有, yīnwèi 我 不 hwèi chōuyān. Lǐ 小 jye 有.	Sorry, I don't, because I don't know how to smoke. Miss Lǐ has some.
A:	Dwèi 不 chǐ, Lǐ 小 jye, nín 有 yān 麼?	Excuse me, Miss Lǐ. Do you have a cigarette?
D:	Dwèi 不 chǐ, 我的 yān 不多 我 hái 要 chōu ne. Jàu Shàngshr̀ 有.	Sorry, I don't have many cigarettes left and I still want to smoke them. Master Sergeant Jàu has some.
4. A:	小 dìdi, 小 mèimei, 你們 kwài 一dyǎn 兒 chū 來!	Little brother, little sister, come out quickly.
B:	母chin, 你 wèi 甚麼 要 我們 kwài 一dyǎn 兒 chū 來?	Mother, why do you want us to come out quickly.
A:	你們 chū 來 gēn 王 Twánjǎng tán 話. 他 從 Táiwān hwéi 來 了.	Come out and talk with Regiment Commander Wáng. He has come back from Formosa.

B:	Chǐng 你們 jìn 來 ba. 我 děi 寫字, mèimei děi 念書.	Will you please come in. I have to write, and little sister has to read.
A:	你寫到 dìjǐ 個字了?	Which character have you written up to?
B:	我寫到 dì 九個字了, 小 mèimei 念到 dì 五 kè 書了.	I have written up to the ninth character, and little sister has read to Lesson 5.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 96-103)

96.	前	chyán	PW:	front; former	前頭	- front
97.	後 (后)	hòu	PW:	back	後頭	- back
					後來	- afterwards, and then
98	裡 裏 (里)	lǐ	PW:	inside	裡頭	- inside
					wū子裡	- inside the room
					chéng裡頭	- inside the city
99.	外	wài	PW:	outside	外頭	- outside
					sywésyàu外頭	- outside the school
100.	頭 (头)	tóu	P: N:	(general localizer suffix) head	上頭	- top, above
					下頭	- below, bottom
101.	所	swǒ	BF:	所以 (therefore)	所以	- therefore
102.	坐	dzwò	V: CV:	ride on, sit go by	坐下	- sit down
					坐車	- ride a vehicle
					坐chwán	- ride on a boat
					坐車去	- go by train or bus
					坐 fēijī	- ride on a plane

103. 位 wèi	M:	(polite for persons)	這位先生	- this gentleman
			那位太太	- that lady (married)

B. **Sentences**

1. 王上wèi要 bānjyā, 可是這位王上wèi的太太上月坐chwán到中gwo念書去了, 所以 bānjyā 的 shŕhou 王上wèi mángji了.

2. Dì二天我去 kàn 他. Fáng子前頭, 後頭, 裡頭. 外頭 dōu 是東西.

3. 王上wèi dwèi 我說: 「Dwèi不chǐ, 今天你děi tì 我作一dyǎn 兒事. 你kwài jìn 來.」

4. 我 jyòu 走到 kètīng 裡去了. 他說: 「chǐng坐.」

5. 我kàn了kàn, kètīng 前頭. 後頭一個yǐ子也沒有. 我說: 「這兒沒有yǐ子. 你要我坐在那兒ne?」

6. 他說：「你 jyòu 坐在 jwō 子上 ba，」可是 jwō 子上頭 dōu 是東西，大的小的多 jí 了.

7. 後來我們 jyòu jàn 在 kètīng 前頭 tánhuà 話.

8. Tán 了一 hwěi 兒話，我 wèn 他要 cháwǎn，syǎng hē dyǎn 兒水. 他不 jr̄dau cháwǎn 在那兒.

9. 他說：「Syàn 在我 jr̄dau 沒有太太不行. 太太 hěn 要 jǐn.」

C. Story

昨天王先生父母到 fàngwǎn 兒去 chr̄fàn. 王 lǎu 太太在前頭走，王 lǎu 先生在後頭走. 他們從外頭 kàn 了 kàn 那個 fàngwǎn 兒裡頭沒有多少人. 所以他們 jyòu 走 jìn 去 chr̄fàn.

Fàngwǎn 兒裡的人 dwèi 他們說：「二位，chǐng 坐，chǐng 坐.」

他們兩位dōu坐下了.

Fàngwǎn兒裡的人wèn他們要甚麼. 王lǎu太太說:「我要yú. .」王lǎu先生說:「我甚麼也不要.」

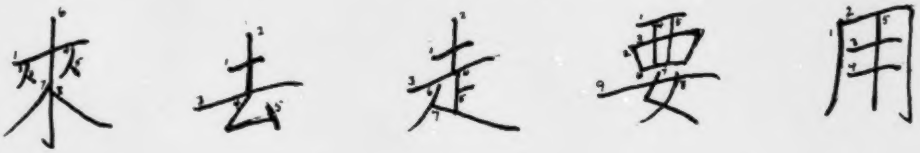
後來, yú來了, 王lǎu太太沒chr̄, 可是王lǎu先生chr̄了.

他們要走的shŕhou, fàngwǎn兒裡的人要王lǎu先生gěi錢. 王lǎu先生說:「yú, 不是我要的, 我不néng gěi錢.」

Fàngwǎn兒裡的人jyòu dwèi王lǎu太太說:「Chǐng nín gěi錢.」王lǎu太太說:「yú, 我沒chr̄, 所以我不néng gěi錢.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 61-65)



B. Radicals

1. 人 (man, 9) as in: 來

2. 厶 (private, 28) as in: 去

3. 走 (walk, 156) as the word: 走

4. 西 (cover, 146) as in: 要

5. 用 (use, 101) as the word: 用

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-ba	P:	(sentence suffix implying probability)	21
-ba	P:	(sentence suffix indicating a request)	27
-bǎi	NU:	hundred	16
bān	V:	move (change residence or move heavier articles)	27
bānjyā	VO:	move one's residence	27
bàn-, -bàn	NU:	half	16
bàntyān	MA/N:	a long while, half day	24
Běipíng	N:	Peiping	27
búbǐ	AV:	need not	25
bùnéng bù-	AV:	cannot but	27
bútswò	SV:	be not bad, quite good	23
búyàujǐn	IE:	never mind, that's nothing	21
bùyídìng	A:	uncertain, not necessarily	18
búyùng	AV:	no use to	25
byè	AV:	don't (imperative from búyàu)	25
byéde	N:	other, another	20
byéren	N:	other people	20

C			
chādz	N:	fork	22
chējàn	N:	station (bus or train)	21
chǐng dzwò!	IE:	please sit down!	18
chū	V:	exit, go out, come out	27
chūmén	VO:	go out (of the house)	27
chúfáng	N:	kitchen	30
chwānghu	N:	window	26
-chyān	NU:	thousand	16
chyùnyán	MA/N:	last year	21

D			
dǎ	V:	fight, hit	27
dàren	N:	adult, grown-up	17
dàpàu	N:	big gun, artillery piece	22
dànyàu	N:	ammunition	26
dāng	V:	to be a, become, (act as soldier, officer, teacher, etc)	20
dāng bīng	VO:	join the army	20
dāudz	N:	knife	22

dàu	V:	arrive at, reach	21
Déwén	N:	German (language)	19
děi	AV:	must, have to	25
děng	V:	wait, wait for	26
dì-	P:	(ordinalizing prefix to numbers)	21
dìfang	N:	place	18
dìjǐ	SP:	which? (of series)	21
dwèi	SV:	be right, correct	16
dwèi	CV:	towards (facing), to	23
dwèibuchǐ	IE:	excuse me! I'm sorry!	27
dwèile	IE:	that's right! (indicates agreement)	22
dždàn	N:	bullets	26
dzǎufàn	N:	breakfast (early meal)	19
dzǒu	V:	walk; go, leave	19
dzwèi	A:	the most, -est	18
dzwótyan	MA/N:	yesterday	19
dzwòsya	V:	sit down	18

E

Ègwo	N:	Russia	23
érdz	N:	son	17

F

Fàwén	N:	French (language)	22
fàngsywé	VO:	get off school	25
fēn	M:	cent	17
-fēng	M:	measure for letters	23
fùmǔ	N:	parents	17

G

gāushèpàu	N:	anti-aircraft gun	27
gěi	CV:	for, to (for benefit of)	20
gòu	SV:	be sufficient	16
gòule	IE:	that'll be enough	24
gùshr	N:	story	20
gūngfu	N:	free or leisure time	23
gwān (shang)	V:	close(up) (opp. kāi)	26
gwó	N:	country, nation	16

H

hái	A:	still, yet, again	20
hǎijyūn	N:	navy	20
hǎujǐ-	NU:	quite a few	25
hǎusyē	NU:	a good many; a good deal of	25
hòulái	MA:	afterwards, and then	24
hwà	V:	draw or paint	18
-hwéi	M:	a time; occurrence	30
hwéi	V:	return (to)	24
hwéigwó	VO:	return to one's native country	24
hwéijyā	VO:	return home	24
hwéilai	V:	come back, return here	19

J

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jànchē	N:	tank	26
jànchilai	V:	stand up	18
jànfángpàu	N:	anti-tank gun	27
jǎu	V:	look or hunt for	24
jēn	A:	truly, really	17
jīgwānchyāng	N:	machine gun	26
-jǐle	P:	(suffix to SVs, indicating exaggerated degree)	26
jīnnyan	MA/N:	this year	21
jìn	V:	enter (in)	26
jìnchéng	VO:	go into the city or downtown	26
jìnchyu	RV:	go in	26
jìnlai	RV:	come in	26
-jr̄	M:	measure for rifle, pistol, carbine, pencil, cigarette, etc.	22
jr̄dau	V:	know, know of or about	16
jù	V:	live or stay in or at	24
jūngfàn	N:	lunch (middle meal)	19
Jūngwén	N:	Chinese (language)	19
jyàu	CV:	tell, order; let	26
jyàu	V:	call (someone)	26
jyòu	A:	only, just	16
jyòu	A:	then (introduces subsequent actions)	24
-jyù	M:	measure for hwà, spoken	23
jyùdz	N:	sentence	23
jyūntwán	N:	army (army unit)	23
jyūntwánjǎng	N:	army commander	23

K

kéyi	AV:	may, can, be permitted to	17
kè	M:	lessons	25
kèchi	SV:	be polite, stand on ceremony	17
kètīng	N:	parlor (guest hall)	26
kūngjyūn	N:	air force	23
kwài	SV:	be fast, quick	26
kwài	A:	quickly, soon	26
kwàidz	N:	chopsticks	22

L

-le	P:	(verb and sentence suffix, indicating completion of action)	19
líng	NU:	zero	16
lóu	N:	storied building	18
lóushang	N:	upstairs	18
lù	N:	road	26
lùjyūn	N:	army	19
lyǔgwǎn	N:	hotel; inn	25

M

mǎimai	N:	business (buy-sell)	17
màn	SV:	be slow	26
-máu	M:	dime	17
méi-, méi(you)	P:	(verb prefix, negating completion of action)	19
méi shémma	IE:	don't mention it! it's nothing at all	20
méiyùng	SV:	be useless	23
míngnyan	MA/N:	next year	21
míngtyan	MA/N:	tomorrow	19

N

nà	SP:	that (in general)	20
nà búyaujǐn	IE:	that's nothing, never mind	20
ne	P:	(sentence suffix, indicating suspense negative statements)	20
néng	AV:	can, be able to	17
nyánnyán	A:	year by year	21
nyǔer	N:	daughter	17

P

pái	N:	platoon (army unit)	19
páijǎng	N:	platoon leader	19
pǎu	V:	run	27
pàu	N:	artillery piece	22
pàudàn	N:	shell	27

R

rénren	N:	everyone (subject only)	16
ròu	N:	meat	22

S

shānpàu	N:	mountain piece	28
shàng	V:	ascend, get on; go to	24
shàngchē	VO:	board a train or car	25
Shànghǎi	N:	Shanghai	28
shàngjyē	VO:	go to the shopping district	25
shàngkè	VO:	go to class; attend class	24
shàng lǐbài	MA/N:	last week	21
shànglóu	VO:	come or go upstairs	25
shàngsywé	VO:	go to school	25
shàngywè	MA/N:	last month	21
sháur	N:	spoon	22
sháur	M:	spoonful of	22
shr̄	N:	division (army unit)	22
shr̄jǎng	N:	division commander	22
shŕhou	N:	time	21
shwěi	N:	water	18
shwō gùshr	VO:	tell a story	20
swoyi	MA:	therefore, so	18
syà	V:	descend, go down; get off	24
syàchē	VO:	get off a train or car	25
syàkè	VO:	class dismissed	24
syà lǐbài	MA/N:	next week	21
syàlóu	VO:	come or go downstairs	25
syàywè	MA/N:	next month	21
syān	A:	first	23
syàndzài	MA:	now, at present	17
syāngsya	N:	country (rural)	17
syāngsya rén	N:	country people	18
syǎng	V:	think, think about, desire	18
syǎng	AV:	consider, plan to, want to	18
-syē	NU:	several; quantity of	17
syǐwang	V:	hope that, hope for, expect that	21
syìn	N:	letter mail	23
syíng	SV:	be satisfactory, all right, "can do"	18

T

Táiwān	N:	Taiwan (Formosa)	27
tán	V:	converse; chat about	27
tánhwà	VO:	carry on conversation	27
tāng	N:	soup	22
tì	CV:	for (in place of)	23
tīng gùshr	VO:	listen to a story	20
tīngshwō	IE:	hear(d) it said that	22
tsài	N:	vegetables, dish of Chinese food	22
twán	N:	regiment (army unit)	21
twánjǎng	N:	regimental commander	21

W

wán	V:	play	23
wǎn	N/M:	bowl; bowl of	22
wǎnfàn	N:	supper, dinner (late meal)	19
wǎnshang	MA/N:	evening	19
-wàn	NU:	ten-thousand	16
wár	V:	play	23
wèn	V:	ask, inquire of or about	16
wèn...hǎu	IE:	inquire after another's welfare	23

Y

yàujǐn	SV:	be important	21
yàushr	MA:	if, in case	19
yídìng	A:	certainly, definitely	18
yígùng	MA:	altogether, in all	16
yǐjing	A:	already	19
yìhwěr	MA/N:	(in or for) a moment	26
yìtyān	MA/N:	a day; a whole day	24
yìsz	N:	idea, meaning	17
yīngdāng	AV:	ought to, should	24
Yīngwén	N:	English language	18
yíng	N:	battalion (army unit)	20
yíngjǎng	N:	battalion commander	20
yǒude	N:	some, some of, certain (used only in subject)	16
yǒu shŕhou	MA:	sometimes	21
yǒuyùng	SV:	be useful	23
yú	N:	fish	22
yùng	CV:	with (using)	22
yùng	V:	use, employ	22
ywànyi	AV:	wish to, be willing to	17

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